# THE Hongkong Weekly Press AND China Overland Trade Report.

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BIRTH.

On the 19th July, 1900, at 1, Seymour Terrace, the wife of E. W. MITCHELL, of a son.

## ARRIVALS OF MAILS.

The French mail of the 15th June arrived per M. M. steamer *Annam*, on the 15th July (30 days); and the English mail of the 22nd June arrived, per P. & O. steamer *Coromandel*, on the 19th July (27 days).

## EPITOME OF THE WEEK.

The news of the week from the North will be found in the telegrams from our Correspondents on p. 44.

Mr. Jesus Alvarez Perez has been accorded recognition as Consul of Portugal at Manila.

Lieut. Fernie, of the 22nd Punjab Infantry, has started with a company of the Punjab Infantry for Amoy and is comissioned to hire 2,000 coolies at that port for service with the Expedition.

The King of Siam has decreed the abolition of slavery in the North-western provinces of his dominions, the measure taking effect on the 21st September next. The slaveowners will be compensated.

Mr. Frank Taylor, who has been appointed by Viceroy Liu Kung-yi Acting Inspector-General of Imperial Maritimi Customs, is the statistical secretary to the Statistical Department of the I.M.C. at Shanghai.

H. B. M. S. *Whiting* left Nagasaki on the 6th inst. direct for Taku. It was at first thought that she would go to Hongkong to have her damaged boiler repaired, but it has been decided to despatch her to North China.

Four additional ports are declared open in the Philippine Islands, Ubay, Mabanga, Guindulman and the Island of Bohol.

It is notified that in the year 1901 not more than 48,000 chests of Bengal opium will be offered for sale and not more than 4,000 each month, half from Benares and half from Patna. Three months' notice will be given if the quantity is reduced.

Hawaiian papers announce the formation last month of an association of the prominent Chinese of Honolulu, all naturalised citizens or Hawaiian-born, for the purpose of securing their rights in the Territory and their recognition as American citizens.

The total number of foreign refugees arrived at Nagasaki from North China exceeded 600 on the 12th inst. Of the above 10 are at Moji, 100 at Unzen, and the remainder at Nagasaki, where the authorities are endeavouring to obtain hotel accommodation for refugees.

On the 13th inst. we received a telegram from Singapore to the following effect:—Two Japanese were arrested here and imprisoned. They sought an interview with Kang Yu-wei, the Chinese Reformer, and it was suspected that they intended to assassinate him. They have been banished for five years and have gone away by the *Sada Maru*.

It is stated that in view of the importance of the Far Eastern question, it is probable that an association, consisting of business men and members of Parliament interested in China, will be formed shortly with the object of educating the people by speeches and lectures as to the value of the interests which the British Empire possesses in the trade of the Far East, and of formulating and advocating a definite policy to be pursued by Great Britain when the present outbreak has been suppressed.

The C. M. S. *Kiangyung*, which arrived at Shanghai from River ports on the 7th inst., reports:—H. M. S. *Pique* and *Linnet* at Hankow on the 4th instant; H. M. S. *Woodcock* at Kiukiang on the 5th instant; H. M. S. *Snipe* at Wuhu on the 6th instant; H. M. S. *Hermione* at Nanking on the 6th instant; H. M. S. *Esk* and a Japanese cruiser at Chingkiang on the 6th instant; H. M. S. *Rosario* passed through Woosung on the morning of the 7th bound up river.

Chinese aver that Prince Tuan, the rebel Emperor, is not a member of the Imperial Clan at all. He is supposed to be the son of the Fifth Prince, Prince Tun, the fifth son of the Emperor Tao Kuang and uncle of the Emperor Kwang Hsu, but it is known to many in Peking that he is a suppositious son, his mother being a nurse in Prince Tun's family. By collusion with Prince Tun's wife, the child who is now Prince Tuan was introduced as the Princess's son. Though a Manchu, he is thus not really of Imperial decent.

It is eminently satisfactory to learn, says the *Pinang Gazette*, that, in the short period of eleven days, the colonial officials and employees have been able to unite by telegraph Penang and Province Wellesley, and therefore the Native States, with Siam and Kedah. . . . With a minimum of 21 cents for a single message, Penang, the Province, and the Native States, can talk by telegram with Kedah and Siam, at three cents a word, which is, after all, a foreshadower of communication by rail between those parts, at three cents a mile.

The figures of the Pay Department in the Philippines show that the United States are paying at the rate of over $32,000,000 (gold) per annum for the maintenance of the troops in the islands. 21 paymasters are kept continually busy looking after the department.

With reference to a report current in Hongkong on the 17th inst. that H.E. the Governor had disallowed the proposed formation of a corps of additional volunteers (over 32 years of age), for the reason that such a step was calculated to alarm the Chinese, we are authorised to state that this rumour is absolutely without foundation. On the contrary His Excellency would gladly view any movement which did not interfere with the present volunteer oragnisation.

On the 15th instant the transports *Nairang* and *Zibengla* arrived at Hongkong. The cruiser *Isis* arrived the same night and was followed by the *Dido* on the 16th, on which day the *Itinda* and *Nuddea* also reached Hongkong. The *Uganda* came on the 18th, the *Umta* and *Nawab* on the 19th. The *Taisang* left on the 14th with another company of Welsh Fusiliers for Taku. The *Nairung* left on the 15th, the *Itinda* and H.M.S. *Bonaventure* on the 16th, the *Zibengla* and *Nuddea* on the 18th, the *Uganda*, *Umta*, *Nawab* and H.M.S. *Dido* on the 19th.

It is reported that two Dutch men-of-war have received orders to proceed to Jambi waters in connection with the proposed military expedition thither. The *Sourabaya Courant* says that the Jambinese are a war-like race. They are expert in throwing up fortifications, and also possess a large stock of Lee-Metford and Winchester rifles imported from the Straits Settlements. That journal also points out that war in Jambi will be hailed with delight by many traders in the Straits, who have latterly done little in arms-dealing owing to the increasing difficulties in the Acheen contraband arms raffic.

The following are the details of the official career of Dr. Mumm von Schwarzenstein, the new German Minister to China. He joined the Foreign Diplomatic Service (after having passed the examination in law and taken the degree) in 1885; he was appointed attaché to the German Embassy in Paris in 1887: Secretary to the Embassy in Washington from 1888 till 1822. In 1893 he was Secretary to the Legation at Bucharest. In 1894 on leave. From 1895 to 1899 clerk (Privy Councillor of Legation) in the Foreign Officer Berlin, Political Department; 1899, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Luxembourg, and during this appointment for six months chargé d'affaires at Washington.

The *N.-C. Daily News* says:—We learn that the stoppage of work on the Chinese fort at Woosung is largely due to the action of Sir Henry Blake, the Governor of Hongkong. While passing through here the other day by the French mail from Japan, he had an interview with H.E. Sheng, and drew Sheng's attention, not as Governor but as a private traveller, to the fact that the captain of some foreign man-of-war might consider the fort a menace to all foreigners and might make up his mind to destroy it. We hear that Sheng was so much impressed by this suggestion that he telegraphed it to Viceroy Liu, orders coming back that the fort was not to be put into a condition which would make it formidable to any Foreign Power.

## AFFAIRS IN NORTH CHINA.

(*Daily Press*. 19th July.)

It would seem pretty clear that, whatever has happened in Peking, there is still an Administration there possessing powers which some at least of the provincial rulers fear to disregard. His Excellency LI HUNG-CHANG, Viceroy of the Two Kwang, former Grand Secretary, and member of the Tsungli Yamen, has received telegraphic intimation of his re-appointment to his old post of Viceroy of Chihli, and he left here yesterday for Shanghai, presumably with the intention of proceeding thence to Tientsin to take it up. LIU KUNG-YI, the Viceroy of Nanking, has also been ordered to the capital, but it remains to be seen whether he will accept the invitation, which, in view of his recent action in guaranteeing the protection of foreigners in the Yangtsze ports, might prove promotion of a sort for which he has no special desire. If telegrams of this kind can reach the Chinese officials, it is very obvious that they have not been kept in ignorance of the events that have transpired in the capital during the past month. They must know, for one thing, what has been the fate of the eight hundred to a thousand foreigners who were besieged by thousands of Boxers and Imperial troops in the British and possibly another Legation. They must be aware whether the numerous reports, as often contradicted, that the foreigners had been wiped out or whether succour had reached them from an unthought of source and in some unhoped for manner. They must be in a position to end the cruel state of suspense which has now existed nearly a fortnight, and to which even our telegram received last night from Shanghai cannot put an end. The Canton correspondent of our evening contemporary represents His Excellency LI HUNG-CHANG as having admitted that "it was doubtful whether the "foreign officials and others in the "Legation at Peking were alive." If the newly-appointed Viceroy of Chihli really has doubts on the subject there is reason to fear the worst. It is true that he informed our Governor yesterday that he had heard from the Empress Dowager that the foreigners were safe on the 8th—the date on which the massacre is supposed to have taken place, according to our telegram of the 15th. The extreme probability is that the high provincial officials have been duly notified of the tragic taking off if it has been perpetrated. Beyond this surmise it is difficult to advance far. The air is so thick with rumours that it is impossible to place much reliance on those that originate among the natives. Moreover, it is evidently not the desire of the Chinese officials to court publicity for their statements. They probably wish to defer the evil day, to leave the disaster a matter of uncertainty as long as possible, both in order to gain time and to allow for a little evaporation, by anticipation, of the just indignation and wrath of the deeply wronged nations. For our own part we greatly fear the worst, and we cannot avoid seeing in the mandates issued to the Viceroys LI HUNG-CHANG and LIU KUNG-YI signs of a far more general recognition throughout the Empire of the usurping Government at Peking than is generally expected. Unfortunately there is no opportunity of securing an immediate reckoning with the Peking Government, for the roads are flooded and the way blocked for an advance, even if a sufficient force could be got together on short notice. The Chinese are meanwhile gaining time to fortify and defend the approaches, and as they have been massing men in great numbers they will be able to offer a stubborn resistance if their supplies of ammunition do not fail. Meantime Prince TUAN seems to be bent on imposing his will on the provinces, and is actively setting in motion the ponderous state machinery for coercing unwilling or recalcitrant mandarins. If he succeeds, the war, which might otherwise have been confined to the Northern provinces, may spread all down the coasts and up the great rivers, and thus cause incalculable damage and loss of trade.

## H.E. LI HUNG-CHANG'S DEPARTURE.

(*Daily Press*, 16th July.)

Up to the present we who reside in Hongkong or in the neighbouring parts of the province of Kwangtung have been little more than distant spectators of the crisis through which China is passing. In Hongkong we have sent the bulk of our effective garrison and have sanctioned a scheme of irregular volunteering; in Shameen the Europeans have armed and undergone some drill; and the *Redpole* and *Don Juan de Austria* remain close at hand. Macao has looked into her inadequate defences and is preparing to receive reinforcements. Hongkong and Macao have received large numbers of refugees from more exposed localities. Otherwise there has been little to disturb the ordinary calm. Nor is it likely that this calm would be broken as long as LI HUNG-CHANG remained in Canton, for not even LI's bitterest opponents have been able to deny that he is the one man capable of controlling the turbulent city and its neighbourhood. But unfortunately severe pressure has been put on LI by the Imperial authorities—whom exactly this term denotes now it is impossible to say—and the Viceroy feels unable to disregard the summons to go north. Our Canton correspondent mentions the China Merchants' vessel *Anping* as the boat by which he is to sail. We cannot, however, regard as decided the question whether he will go. The communications which passed between the British local authorities and the Viceroy when first he was called upon to proceed to Peking may or may not be made public some day. They are at present closely preserved secrets, but we can easily imagine that strong representations were made to LI HUNG-CHANG that his departure at this crisis would not be accepted calmly by Great Britain or indeed by any Power with interests at stake in Canton. On his part, LI HUNG-CHANG, recognizing the practical impossibility of travelling to the Capital overland, cannot but have sounded our authorities, in the first place, as to facilities for the journey by sea. It is, moreover, believed that the visit of the U. S. flagship *Brooklyn* was not wholly unconnected with the expected departure of LI HUNG-CHANG. But be the facts connected with the delay of the journey what they may, the danger still confronts us that peace cannot be certainly reckoned on for a hour, if LI leaves Canton. This is obviously a situation in which all panic must be avoided—from reports we hear Shameen has been in danger of forgetting this—but there is nothing to be gained by shutting one's own or other people's eyes to the perils. As long as the Viceroy remained at his post, any fears as to the safety of Shameen had little foundation, and the outward display of panic among the Europeans can only have had a very bad moral effect on the Chinese. For the same reason the withdrawal of Europeans from Canton itself would have been bad policy. Matters, however, are totally changed if LI HUNG-CHANG is actually to be allowed to proceed to Peking. We do not know whether there is any sign of this probability in the fact that the *yamen* at Canton for the use of the Cadets learning Chinese will not for the present be tenanted; a correspondent writes that he saw the luggage therefrom conveyed through the streets of Canton last week. The step is distinctly one of necessary precaution and no one will be so foolish as to interpret it as a mark of panic; but we trust that it does not indicate a recognition of the Viceroy's right to depart. Events in Canton have been somewhat mysterious of late. The soldiers formerly stationed in the suburbs, we hear from an unquestionable source, have vanished, no one knows whither. The Tartar General's men, of course, remain in the town, and it is precisely the soldiery whom the inhabitants of Shameen fear most, should an outbreak occur. The mob alone would only be dangerous from its numbers. The troops would be a very different matter. Various correspondents have dealt in these columns with the question of the defence of Shameen, and it may be gathered from their remarks that the position of the defenders would be far from a strong one in event of a sudden assault. This position unfortunately cannot now well be strengthened without giving rise to the very disturbances which it is desired to prevent. The only real guarantee of security is that a strong man should remain at the head of affairs at Canton. To obtain this guarantee the moral suasion applied to H.E. LI HUNG-CHANG should not be relaxed.

(*Daily Press*, 18th July.)

A very important question is raised by the reception of H.E. LI HUNG-CHANG, Viceroy formerly of the two Kwang and now of Chihli, at Hongkong this morning. As representative of whom or what is he being officially received in a British Colony? If his appointment to the Province of Chihli is made by the "Government" which now holds the reins at Peking, it is difficult to see on what footing he can be welcomed in any part of the dominions of a nation whose Minister is now in all probability dead at the hands of that Government's subjects and regular troops. If he holds his commission from the Empress Dowager, she is equally guilty of the crime of murdering the subjects of Britain and other Powers. And yet if LI HUNG-CHANG does not represent the governments of Prince TUAN or the Empress-Dowager, the theory must be maintained that the Emperor KWANG HSU still rules China. The support of such a theory can only be defended on the ground that by this fiction will the present situation in North China be most quickly ended. As a fact it will not stand for a moment. No one indeed is prepared to guarantee that KWANG HSU is at this moment alive. Whom then does His Excellency represent?

It is rather a remarkable coincidence, says the *London and China Express*, that the death of Lord Loch should have occurred just at the present moment, for it was in the troubled days immediately after the first taking of the Taku forts in 1860 that he nearly suffered martyrdom in China, and now he has died within a few days of the second capture of those forts. In the light of present events the story of his sufferings in China is a striking proof that China is just where she was forty years ago, that she has learned nothing and, after all, in the last resort, is amenable to no argument save that of force. The story of our early dealings with China is also a significant reminder of the part which Great Britain played in opening-up the provinces of the Middle Kingdom to Western trade. We are afraid this pioneer work is too often apt to be overlooked amid the conflicting ambitions of foreign Powers who have, to some extent at any rate, entered into our labours.

## THE CABLE QUESTION.

(*Daily Press*, 20th July.)

Sir EDWARD SASSOON is to be congratulated on the persistence with which he keeps before the British public the very important subject of the unsatisfactory tariff still maintained by the Cable Companies between Europe and the Far East. If, he suggested, regularity of intercourse and rapidity and security in the exchange of wants and views were some of the chief links that drew together the home country and her dependencies, then those aims could not be better advanced than by binding the whole together by a well conceived scheme of telegraphic communication. This had been done so far as was possible at the time by the Companies, who at a critical period came forward to help the Government, and who had succesfully solved the difficult problem. "It did not seem to have been foreseen by "the department specially concerned in "granting the landing concessions material "assistance, that a demand would inevitably "arise for gradually cheapened tariffs. A "reduction of all necessary charges incident "to modern developments of commercial "methods had become a vital necessity, and "cable charges entered very largely into the "laying down costs of commodities." The Eastern Companies had entirely failed to see this side of the question and had been concerned in raising rather then reducing the cost of telegraphing. In judging of the morality of this policy it should however not be forgotten that in the first instance the Companies were guaranteed a subsidy sufficient to secure them against loss, and it might reasonably have been anticipated that in framing their tariffs from time to time this fact would have been taken into consideration. It was true that the departments entrusted with the framing of the concessions had, in the first instance, failed to attach a proviso securing a gradual reduction in rates as profits increased; and that was a proviso that in future was unlikely to be omitted. Still, he thought that experience had pointed out that a reduction in rates was likely to prove advantageous to the Companies; and, as a shareholder in them as well as the spokesman of the Imperial Telegraph Committee in the House of Commons, he held that no reduction of less than 75 per cent. on present rates should be considered satisfactory, even if the Governments concerned had to guarantee a portion. We drew attention not long ago to the present financial position of the Companies, which indicated that even in their own interests a considerable reduction in rates was feasible, and this position is now supplemented by the action of the Companies with regard to the Australian lines. Sir EDWARD SASSOON points out, as evidence of this, that not only did the Companies benefit largely by the reductions that took place in 1886, but that the very hint of a Pacific Cable had a salutary effect, in addition to reducing the tariff to Australia, of inducing the Companies at their own risk to undertake the completion of another great link in the "all-the-world-round" British system of cables, by the construction of a length across the Indian Ocean. Still Sir EDWARD SASSOON from a close consideration of all the conditions had come to the deliberate conviction that for the future, from a political, no less than commercial point of view, the time had arrived that it was advisable that all submarine cables should be the property of the Government. One of the strongest arguments in favour of this view is afforded by the conduct of the Eastern Companies themselves. Notwithstanding that complaints deep and loud have been made of the extreme injury done to trade by the present scale of tariffs to India and the East generally, the prayers of their constituents were treated with silent contempt, or if an answer were vouchsafed it was to the effect that the Companies could not afford the proposed reduction without loss. The argument, if the premises were correct, was a comclusive one, as an inefficient service would in many respects be more unsatisfactory than a trustworthy one, even with high tariffs. This argument has however been shown to be untenable by the action of the Companies themselves; these very Companies, that could not afford to carry messages to India at lower rates than the present, are now, they tell us, prepared to carry messages to Australia at half the rates now charged to India; but they actually forward each of these messages to Bombay in the first instance, whence they have to find their way to Australia by a long and devious route. But they have, as we mentioned above, done far more, for they have discovered that they can actually afford to lay down for the benefit of their Australian constituents a deep-sea cable all the way from Mauritius to Western Australia. It is evident, even if we did not have the further light thrown on the subject by their published annual accounts, that the whole story was a mere subterfuge, and in addition to the arguments raised ineffectively hitherto, the Chambers of Commerce are now in possession of arguments, which, did not we know of the unfriendly feelings displayed towards China by the Home Government, must be sufficient to obtain an alleviation of the unconscionable burden to which for so long we have had to submit. Under these circumstances it is satisfactory to read the confirmatory remarks of Sir HENRY FOWLER in summing up the discussion. "On the "lowest ground, on the highest ground, and "on every ground that could be suggested, "it was of supreme importance to the in- "terests of this country that our communi- "cations with India in every way, whether "by the transit of goods, the transit of pas- "sengers, or by the facilities and economy "of telegraphic communication, should be "in daily touch with the home country. . . . "A great Empire like ours, with colonies in "every part of the globe, with our great pos- "sessions in Asia, America, and Australia, "ought to have a communication of its own, "under the control of its own Government, "independent of all private companies, in- "dependent of all foreign nations. To have "that would be a powerful element in its "equipment for the defence of the Empire "against whatever might happen." Sir HENRY FOWLER has earned for himself a reputation as an administrator, which is far above any party considerations, and his straightforward defence of the policy recommended by Sir EDWARD SASSOON cannot but be in the long run of extreme importance in the uphill struggle in which all British residents in China are engaged.

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At a general meeting of the Singapore Chamber of Commerce on the 13th ult, it was unanimously agreed to ask Mr. T. E. Earle, the present chairman of the Chamber, to allow himself to be nominated for the seat in Legislative Council which Mr. W. H. Frizell has been obliged to resign.

The ceremonies accompanying the admission of Hawaii to the "sisterhood of States and Territories" on the 14th ult. are reported to have been very magnificent. The inauguration of President Sanford B. Dole as first Governor of the Territory, however, was a simple affair. In the afternoon races were held and in the evening a great ball.

## THE TRADE OF PAKHOI.

(*Daily Press*, 18th July.)

Among the Consular Reports recently published by the Foreign Office is Mr. Acting-Consul NEVILL-PERKINS's report on the trade of Pakhoi for 1899. It is satisfactory to notice that the lowest ebb is considered to have been reached, and that 1899 saw a slight improvement, the total amounting to £621,280 as against the £616,230 of 1898. The improvement is due to an increase of imports, the figures for 1899 being £371,837 against the £351,910—an improvement of nearly 6 per cent. Hongkong Imports rose from £350.314 to £366,504, and Chinese ports from £1,596 to £5,333 Exports, it is true, fell about £15,000, but there was a phenomenal rise of 17 per cent. in 1898, which could not reasonably be expected to be maintained. The position of English trade at Pakhoi can be gathered best from some remarks quoted by Mr. NEVILL-PERKINS from a gentleman well acquainted with Pakhoi import trade. He says:—"During the year there have been a "few trial shipments of Sheffield cutlery, go- "ing to the prefectural city of Lienchow. As "regards piece-goods England not merely "holds her own, but is ousting competitors. "This is notably the case with cotton flan- "nel, last year almost entirely Japanese, "but at the close of the year coming in "from Manchester, of superior quality and "with only a slight advance in price. Cot- "ton crape is entirely Japanese, though it "is hard to see why it should be; the "Japanese get up this article in all kinds of "fancy colours attractive to the Chinese, "who use it for jackets, shirts, and miscel- "laneous clothing. There is room for a "British attack on socks, which at present "come from Germany. Lace, of which only "very small quantities come in, is freely "used by Chinese females of the better "class, when within their means, there is a "distinct opening for a machine-made ar- "ticle, white or coloured. Many of the "needles are of bad quality; they are not of "British manufacture. The import is con- "siderable. Fine needles are in especial "request for embroidery and fine Chinese "work, and there is no reason why they "should not come from England."

Mr. NEVILL-PERKINS himself makes some suggestive remarks on trade methods at Pakhoi. He says:—"Japan and Germany "are the two countries that supply most of "the miscellaneous foreign commodities, "but the trade is insignificant and unlikely "to expand under existing conditions. I "cannot therefore hold out any hopes to the "very numerous merchants who send cir- "culars to this office on every conceivable "subject, with the expectation of extending "their business, frequently accompanying "the circular with a statement that the ar- "ticle in which they are interested is just "the thing for this market, an opinion un- "fortunately not held by the inhabitants." He goes on to suggest that the most likely plans for introducing business in the neighbourhood are:—(1) The employment of a traveller with samples to visit the chief marts of the interior, qualified either himself or by his native assistant, or both, to push his wares, and able to quote a price for them laid down on the spot. He must be willing to supply special goods in quite small lots. The Germans already employ this method. (2) By suitable advertisement. "Advertising foreign goods extensively in "the Chinese fashion is a method that is "bound to attract attention, near tea-houses "and the like, and along thoroughfares; "flaming and artistic posters, with illustra- "tions that explain themselves for the illi-

"terate, and a few simple Chinese characters "writ large to catch the eye of the partially "educated masses, with printed matter in "the same language underneath whereby "the spokesman of the crowd (in China "every crowd has its spokesman) might "further elucidate matters. Small quan- "tities at low prices, but of good quality. ". . . . The expense of advertising locally "so as to reach the masses is no more than the "printing and posting (bill-posting), very "small, and the number of goods that might "sell is large; an expert on the spot would "soon collect ideas. Nowhere, I am per- "suaded, are Macaulay's words respecting "the parallel relations of advertisement to "trade and steam to machinery more likely "to prove true."

With regard to trade prospects of the port, Mr. NEVILL-PERKINS says:—"With "the civil administration as at present or- "ganised, and without improvement of com- "munications, there is not much expectation "of tapping a wider extent of country so as "to allow the purchasing power of the "people to be advanced by moral and ma- "terial progress, or encouragement given "them to profit from industry, and the uti- "lisation of capital on a large scale. In "fact, such a state of things is at present "perfectly nebulous. Still a time may be "hoped for when the only jealousy will be "the friendly commercial rivalry of indivi- "duals under the benevolent auspices of any "flag, and every man will have a fair field "for his energies, and sufficient success ac- "cording to his ability. Far distant as this "may be it is not likely that Pakhoi can "retain much longer its present state of im- "mobility. New factors will have to be "reckoned with, and this place must either "advance or shortly drop out of the race."

## THE NEED OF PUBLIC GROUND IN KOWLOON.

(*Daily Press*, 14th July.)

The Government would do well to recognize the necessity of reserving in Kowloon a certain portion of land for purposes of recreation and of providing also some sort of garden for European residents, and in particular for children under the charge of their amahs. Kowloon now has a large European population, which is moreover rapidly increasing; but as yet no provision at all has been made for residents who may wish to play football or any other game. Those who desire exercise must perforce journey to Wongneicheong or Causeway Bay, which they legitimately consider a great hardship. Recreation is nowhere more essential to health than it is here, and the Government cannot be acquitted of negligence in selling off so many building-lots without retaining any land to provide the inhabitants with the means of recreation. From the first sufficient space should have been reserved to allow the laying out of both recreation ground and public garden. This was not done, but the matter should not therefore be neglected any longer. It should be taken in hand now, while it is not yet too late. Kowloon residents may rightly claim that they pay their taxes and have the same right to a garden and a recreation ground as Hongkong. The Government cannot disregard their claim.

It is plain that the sooner something is done in this direction the better. If sales continue at the present rate there will not long hence be no land left in the Government's hands in the whole peninsula. The plot of ground in Cameron Road opposite Cameron Terrace if levelled up would make an ideal recreation ground both from its situation and on account of its dimensions; but if requisitioned it would need to be bought back, for we believe that it has already passed into private hands. There is another piece of land suitable for a football ground adjoining the War Department's land at the corner of Austin Road, facing the sea; but this, we understand, belongs to the Naval Authorities. As far as our information goes, all the land south of Austin Road has left the Government's hands and the nearest available space is at the Rifle Ranges. The volunteers in Kowloon, who are agitating for a drill ground, have their eyes on this Rifle range site too, but there is no reason why the footballers and volunteers should not use it jointly. However, it is for the Government to find out where it has the space, and it is to be hoped that there will be no long delay.

As for the public garden, at present Kowloon is looked on as an excellent place for children on account of the many open spaces it possesses. This is more in consequence of good luck than of good management, for the builder is rapidly filling up the empty spaces, and as lawn-making seems to be becoming a lost art there will soon be a much greater percentage of bricks and mortar than of vegetation. Kowloon will then lose its enviable reputation. Now, there are plenty of places where the children can be taken to play, but unless a garden is provided soon there will be no place left for them but the roads. A garden to be of any use should be among or quite near the European residences, and to attain this object land would have to be re-purchased by the Government. It is true that it may prove somewhat costly to repair the original error of selling off all the land, but it is equally true that the public health demands it. The authorities would appear to be in danger of forgetting that the health and comfort of the people under their charge is an integral part of their duty. They have a chance of repairing their error, and we trust to see them use it while there is time.

## THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.]

SHANGHAI, 13th July, 10.16 p.m.

All foreigners from Wenchow have taken refuge at Ningpo. Troubles have occurred at Ningpo in revenge for the killing of Ying Wah-te last year at the demand of the Roman Catholic priests at Taichow.

A telegram has been received from Yuan Shikai to-day that the Boxers and troops have combined in an attack on the Legation with cannon. Grievous fears are felt for the foreigners. The Government at Peking is involved in the common danger.

The allied fleets are preparing to bombard Shanhaikwan.

SHANGHAI, 15th July, 10.55 p.m.

The 13th inst. brought news of the receipt by Sheng of a telegram from Yuan Shikai, saying that a messenger had arrived at Chinanfu on Saturday, the 14th instant, having left Peking on the 8th.

The messenger says that on that day (the 8th inst.) the Boxers' guns made a breach in the Legation walls. The Chinese then entered the Legation, found the foreigners without any ammunition, and killed them all.

Sheng has denied receipt of this telegram since, but there is no doubt of its truth.

SHANGHAI, 16th July, 10.29 p.m.

Sheng denies receipt of the telegram referring to the Peking massacre, but his denial is discredited.

One Boxer placard has been discovered posted up in Shanghai.

All the London Mission stations in Hunan have been burnt.

Tientsin native city was captured by the allies on Saturday at the cost of 600 casualties.

The Governors of Hupeh and Hunan are going to Peking with troops.

CANTON, 17th July 3.5 p.m.

H.E. the Viceroy Li Hung-chang received a cablegram last night, appointing him Viceroy of Chihli. He leaves by the *Anping* to-night at 5 o'clock.

SHANGHAI, 17th July, 10.30 P.M.

Sheng Taotai now alleges the receipt of a telegram from Yuan Shikai, that the Legations were still holding out on the 9th instant.

Mr. Frank Taylor has been appointed by the Nanking Viceroy acting Inspector-General of Customs.

Three Mission Stations have been destroyed on the Poyung Lake. The foreigners escaped.

Viceroy Liu Kungyi has been ordered to Peking. He will probably decline to go.

The allied losses at the capture of Tientsin native city were 775. General Nieh is reported to have been killed in the fighting against General Tung Fuhsiang.

The women and children at Chinkiang have been advised to evacuate the place owing to the passage of a rabble of soldiery with Lu Chuan-lin.

SHANGHAI, 18th July, 10.4 p.m.

A messenger from the Japanese Minister at Peking arrived at Tientsin yesterday, confirming the belief that the burning of the Legation and massacre of the Europeans occurred on the 30th ult.

A doubtful report from a Shansi banker says that before the Legations were destroyed Prince Ching rescued the foreigners.

All the missionaries from Northern Manchuria reached Vladivostok in safety. A telegram from Vladivostok reports that the Chinese from Tsitsihar have bombarded Blagoveschensk. The Russians have burnt Helampo.

Transport supply preparations are proceeding vigorously here.

SHANGHAI, 19th July 10.33 p.m.

Great indignation is felt here in Shanghai at the honours paid to Li Hung-chang in Hongkong yesterday.

Kuei Chun, Viceroy of Szechuan, guarantees the safety of all foreigners who proceed for refuge to Chungking.

## LOCAL CASUALTIES ON THE 8TH AND 9TH INST.

By kind permission of the General Officer Commanding the Forces we are enabled to publish the following telegram from Brigadier General A. R. F. Dorward, R.E., D.S.O.:—

From DORWARD, Chefoo.

To GENERAL, Hongkong.

Following casualties reported 8th July, 9th July. Killed in action 2nd R. W. F. 3644 Private Porter, 4014 Private Porter, Chinese Hospital attendants 15, Lo Akhim; severely wounded, 2nd R. W. F. 4343 Private King, Hospital Attendant, 17 Chong Ah Kee; slightly wounded, 2nd R. W. F. Lance-corporal 4635 Jones, 4789 Private

Wilson, 3932 Private Stead, 5404 Private Cartwright.

Date sent 13th July.

Received 15th July.

## NO OFFICIAL CONFIRMATION ABOUT PEKING.

With reference to the report that Commissioner Sheng has received serious news concerning the legations from Peking, we were informed on the 10th instthat H.E. the Governor telegraphed to H. B. M. Consul at Shanghai to ascertain if the report was true, and received a reply that Sheng had received no such news and that the bad news was therefore not official.

## HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

On Monday afternoon, 16th inst., a meeting of the Hongkong Legislative Council was held in the Council Chamber at the Government Offices, there being present:—

His EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR (Sir HENRY BLAKE, G.C.M.G.).

The Hon. F. H. MAY, C.M.G. (Acting Colonial Secretary).

Hon. W. MEIGH GOODMAN (Attorney-General).

Hon. A. M. THOMSON (Colonial Treasurer).

Hon. R. D. ORMSBY (Director of Public Works).

Hon. BASIL TAYLOR (Acting Harbour Master).

Hon. A. W. BREWIN.

Hon. C. P. CHATER, C.M.G.

Hon. Dr. HO KAI.

Hon. J. THURBURN.

Hon. R. M. GRAY.

Hon. WEI A YUK.

Mr. R. F. JOHNSTON (Acting Clerk of Councils).

### FINANCIAL.

The ACTING COLONIAL SECRETARY laid on the table Financial Minute No. 36 and moved that it be referred to the Finance Committee.

The COLONIAL TREASURER seconded and the motion was carried.

The ACTING COLONIAL SECRETARY laid on the table the report of the Finance Committee (No. 12) and moved its adoption.

The COLONIAL TREASURER seconded and the motion was carried.

### THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK ORDINANCE.

On the motion of the ATTORNEY-GENERAL, seconded by the ACTING COLONIAL SECRETARY, a Bill providing for the again continuing in force for a further period the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Ordinance, 1899, was read a first time.

### THE PROPOSED LAND COURT.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL proposed the second reading of a Bill entitled, An Ordinance to facilitate the hearing, determination, and settlement of land claims in the New Territories, to establish a Land Court, and for other purposes. He said that this Bill as brought before the Council was nothing more nor less than the Bill which was passed in March last. When this Bill was sent home for the approval of the Secretary of State and had been duly comsidered two or three slight amendments in minor details were suggested by the Secretary of State, and rather than have two Bills they thought it better to have the Bill re-enacted with the amendments. This course would meet any objections of a technical kind as regards procedure with respect to Ordinance No. 8 of 1900. As regards, however, Mr. Whitehead's protest that the Ordinance No. 8 of 1900 was a violation of the Convention of 9th June, 1898, the Secretary of State has said he sees no reason for adopting the honourable member's view on that point. The "objects and reasons" of the Bill were as follow:—"Ordinance 8 of 1900, providing for a Land Court for the purpose of hearing and determining claims in relation to land in the New Territories, was assented to by the Governor on 28th March, 1900. It was duly submitted for Her Majesty's directions, and the Ordinance, generally, was approved; but the following amendments, on minor points, were suggested by the Secretary of State as desirable:—

"*(a.)* The substitution, in section 18, of the words "by the Governor in Executive Council" for the words "by the Court," in relation to the fixing the rate of money rent on substitution of rent in produce. This is because the Court is not intended to be a permanent institution. *(b.)* Provision being made, in section 19, for allowing payment of an annual money rent as an alternative to the payment of a capital sum, in cases of the redemption of a produce rent payable in perpetuity. *(c.)* The addition of a section providing that the Court shall be brought to an end as soon as the work for which it is appointed has been performed.

"Ordinance 8 of 1900 is repealed by this Ordinance and re-enacted with the amendments mentioned. One other amendment has been made, at the suggestion of the Members of the Land Court. They thought it desirable that the value of disputed claims, which might be dealt with by one member of the Court, should be raised, with a view to expediting the business of the Court. The maximum has, accordingly, been raised from two hundred to five hundred dollars. Appointments made under Ordinance 8 of 1900 have been continued as valid, and, in order to prevent any confusion in citing Ordinance 8 of 1900 and the present Ordinance by their short titles, the short title to the present Ordinance has been changed to The New Territories Land Court Ordinance, 1900."

The Council then went into committee to consider the Bill clause by clause, and on the Council resuming the Bill was read a third time and passed.

### THE LIQUOR LICENSES ORDINANCE.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL proposed the second reading of An Ordinance to amend The Liquor Licenses Ordinance, 1898, and to repeal The Liquor Licenses Amendment Ordinance, 1899. The "objects and reasons" of this Bill were as follow:—

"Section 2 of this Bill, in effect, re-enacts section 3 of Ordinance No. 23 of 1899, except that the preposition "to" is inserted between the words "sold" and the words "or be drunk by." The Secretary of State has given instructions that this amendment should be made so as to prevent any difficulty which might, otherwise, arise in the construction of the law.

"Section 3 effects increases in the following license fees, namely: (1.) Distillery License fees are increased from $150 to $200 per annum. (2.) The three different scales of Public-house License fees are increased as follows:—*(a.)* Where the annual valuation is under $1,000, the fee is increased from $300 to $450 *(b.)* Where the annual valuation is $1,000 or over, but under $4,200, the fee is increased from $360 to $600 *(c.)* Where such valuation is $4,200 or over, the fee is increased from $480 to $800. (3.) Wholesale License fees and also Grocer's License fees are increased from $240 to $500. (4.) Chinese Wine and Spirit Shop License fees are increased from $150 to $250.

"The increases of fees mentioned in 1, 2 and 3 are new, it being considered reasonable that such an increase should be levied. The increase of fees mentioned in 4 was included in Ordinance 23 of 1899, which is repealed by section 5 of this Bill.

"Section 4 provides for the coming into operation of the Ordinance, and for the application of the rates in the new Schedule to licenses granted on or after 1st November, 1900."

Continuing, the Attorney-General pointed out that there was no increase in the fee for an adjunct license. The difference between a public-house license and an adjunct license was that in the one case there a public bar was allowed and in the other a public bar was not allowed.

The ACTING COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded and the motion was carried.

The Council then went into committee to consider the Bill clause by clause, and on the Council resuming the Bill was read a third time and passed.

### APPROPRIATION.

The COLONIAL TREASURER proposed the second reading of the Bill entitled an Ordinance to authorise the appropriation of a supplementary sum of four hundred and eighty-one thousand three hundred and thirty-five dollars and thirty-five cents, to defray the charges of the year 1899. He said honourable members would find all the detailed figures set forth in the Bill, and he should be glad to give any explanation when the Bill came to be considered in committee.

The ACTING COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded and the motion was carried.

The Council then adjourned until Monday next.

## MEETING OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

Immediately after the Council meeting a meeting of the Finance Committee was held, the Acting Colonial Secretary presiding.

It was agreed to vote a sum of $129 for the salary of a temporary assistant junk inspector from July 9th to Dec. 31st inclusive.

The supplementary Appropriation Bill was also considered and agreed to. There is only one clause in the Bill and it reads as follows:—

A sum of Four hundred and Eighty-one thousand Three hundred and Thirty-five Dollars and Thirty-five Cents is hereby charged upon the revenue and other funds of the Colony for the service of the year 1899, the said sum so charged being expended as hereinafter specified; that is to say:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Pensions ... .. .. | $ 8,646.26 |
| Governor and Legislature .. ... | 6,586.22 |
| olonial Secretary's Department .. | 1,260.34 |
| Public Works Department ... .. | 919.77 |
| Post Office ... .. .. .. ... | 1,335.76 |
| Registrar General's Department ... | 1,277.22 |
| Botanical and Afforestation Department .. ... ... ... ... ... | 190.37 |
| Legal Departments ... ... ... .. | 10,249.52 |
| Medical Depatments ... ... .... | 1,054.19 |
| Magistracy ... ... ... ... .. | 1,765.58 |
| Police, ... ... ... .. ... .... ... | 32,008.97 |
| Sanitary Department ... ... ... | 9,598.05 |
| Transport ... ... .. ... .. ... | 6,636.96 |
| Miscellaneous Services ... .. ... | 336,697.54 |
| Military Expenditure .. ... | 27,444.23 |
| Public Works Recurrent ... ... | 13.923.49 |
| Ordinary Expenditure ... .. | $459,594.47 |
| Extraordinary Public Works | 21,740.88 |
| Total ... | $481,335.35 |

This was all the business.

# SUPREME COURT.

17th July.

## IN APPELLATE JURISDICTION.

(BEFORE HIS HONOUR SIR JOHN W. CARRINGTON, C.M.G. (CHIEF JUSTICE) AND HIS HONOUR T. SERCOMBE SMITH (ACTING PUISNE JUDGE.)

### SOO SUM AND ANOTHER V. THE HUMPHREYS ESTATE AND FINANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

This was an appeal from the Judgment of the Chief Justice, sitting in Summary Jurisdiction, and delivered on the 15th June, 1900.

Mr. M. W. Slade (instructed by Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist) appeared for the Plaintiffs (Appellants) and Mr. E. H. Sharp (instructed by Messrs. Deacon and Hastings) for the Defendants (Respondents).

The appeal being on a question of law, the following case was stated for the opinion of the Court:—

1. By a contract dated 25th March, 1898, the Plaintiff Soo Sum and one Pang Yam, who is also Plaintiff in this suit by the Official Trustee in Bankruptcy, agreed with the defendants to build seven houses upon Kowloon Inland Lot No. 540 at and for the price therein stipulated and the Defendants agreed to pay to the plaintiffs from time to time such sums as should be certified as due by the architects employed by the Defendants to superintend the erection of the said houses.

2. Soo Sum and Pang Yam were partners for the purpose only of carrying out the said contract and as such partners assumed and used the name of the "Sing Kee contractors firm."

3. On the 3rd February, 1890, one Chan Yiu

Ting recovered judgment in the Supreme Court Summary Jurisdiction, against Pang Yam for the sum of $1,000 and costs.

4. On the 6th Feburary, 1899, in execution of the said judgment against Pang Yam a Prohibitory Order addressed to the Defendants was issued and served on the Defendants.

5. The material part of the said Prohibitory Order was in the following words :—

"It is ordered that the said Defendant" (*i.e.* Pang Yam) be and he is hereby prohibited and restrained until the further order of this Court from receiving from you" (*i.e.* The Humphreys Estate and Finance Company, Limited, the present Defendants) "portion of a certain Debt alleged now to be due from you to the said Defendant, *viz.*. the sum of $1.100, being part of the sum of $49.00, being balance due by you to the Defendant for the building of 7 houses on Kowloon Inland Lot No. 540 and that you, the said Humphreys Estate and Finance Company, Limited, be and you are hereby prohibited and restrained until the further order of this Court from making payment of the said Debt or any part thereof to any person whomsoever."

6.—At the date of the said Prohibitory Order the sum of of $4,900, being the balance unpaid of the price stipulated in the aforesaid contract, was due by the Defendants to Soo Sum and Pang Yam jointly for the building of 7 houses on Kowloon Inland Lot No. 540 and such sum was the property of the said Sing Kee contractors firm, but there was no sum due in respect of such building to Pang Yam severally.

7. On the 7th February, 1899, the architects granted to Soo Sum and Pang Yam a certificate for $2.100, portion of the aforesaid balance of $4.900, whereupon the sum of $2,100, became immediately due and payable by the Defendants to Soo Sum and Pang Yam jointly.

8. On the 7th February, 1899, before payment of any portion of the said sum of $2,100 the Defendants received from Soo Sum's then Solicitors a letter, the material parts of which are as follows :—

"We are instructed by Soo Sum, a partner in the Sing Kee contractors firm, who are erecting certain premises for you on Kowloon Inland Lot No. 540, to inform you that he is the only partner in the firm who is entitled to receive any money under the said contract or to give receipts therefore, the other partner Pang Yam having no authorities to bind the firm by his signature."

9. The Defendants refused to pay $1,100 part of the said sum of $2,100 to Soo Sum or to Pang Yam (or to Soo Sum and Pang Yam jointly) and on the 24th April, 1899, paid $1,000 to Soo Sum and Pang Yam jointly and paid $1,100 into Court under the aforesaid Prohibitory Order.

10. The Defendants alleged in their answer and tendered evidence at the hearing that in their belief there existed no actual partnership between Soo Sum and Pang Yam for the purposes of the said contract, but the Court held that such a partnership did in fact exist.

11. The said payment into Court was made voluntarily and not under pressure from the Court or its officers and Soo Sum protested against and was in no way a consenting party to such payment.

12. The Defendants claim that the said payment of $1,100 into Court under the said Prohibitory Order had the same effect as payment of the said debt of $1100 to the persons entitled to receive the said debt, that is to say Soo Sum and Pang Yam.

The Questions for the opinion of the Court are :

1. Were the Defendants by the said Prohibitory Order prohibited from paying the said debt of $1,100 due by them to Soo Sum and Pang Yam jointly ?

If by the words of the said Order they were so prohibited,

2. Was the said joint debt attachable in execution of the judgment against Pang Yam ?

3. Had the Court jurisdiction to attach the said debt due to the Sing Kee contractors firm not in execution of a judgment against the firm ?

4. Had the said payment of $1,100 into Court under the said Prohibitory Order the same effect as payment of the said debt of $1.100 to the persons entitled to receive the said debt, that is to say Soo Sum and Pang Yam ?

After hearing the arguments of Counsel their Lordships allowed the appeal and ordered judgment to be entered for the Plaintiffs for $1,000 the amount claimed, and costs of the appeal and of the Court below.

In delivering Judgment the Chief Justice stated that, in as much as when the case came before him in the Summary Jurisdiction he was then sitting for Mr. Justice Wise, he had felt compelled to follow the ruling of that Judge who had, in November 1897, in the case of Tse Lun v. The Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, decided that the provisions of Section 76 (10) of the Code of Civil Procedure relieved a garnishee, who paid into Court money attached by a prohibitory order, from all further liability in respect of that money, whether or not it was afterwards ascertained that such money was rightly due to the person to whom it was alleged in the prohibitory order to be due. His Lordship the Chief Justice said that he himself could not hold that view. It appeared to him to be clear that it was the duty of a garnishee, on being served with a prohibitory order, to satisfy himself that the debt which he was thereby prohibited from paying was really due from him to the person to whom it was alleged in that order to be due, and if he chose to pay the money into Court, and it turned out that it was not so due, then the payment would have been made at the risk of the garnishee. In this case the creditors of the Defendants were Soo Sum and Pang Yam, but the prohibitory order did not restrain the Defendant from paying a debt due from them to Soo and Pang jointly, but only from paying a debt alleged to be due from them to Pang Yam alone, and they were not, therefore, in the words of the Code, "prohibited from making payment of their debt to their creditor" and consequently payment by them into Court could not "have the same effect as payment to the party entitled to receive the debt." His Lordship failed to see that any special meaning could be attached to the fact that these words "the party entitled to receive the debt" are used in the latter part of the sub-section instead of the word "creditor" used in the earlier part of the section, they must both mean one and the person.

The first question in the stated case must therefore, His Lordship held, be answered in the negative and that being so, the Judgment in the Court below must be reversed.

His Lordship the Acting Puisne Judge concurred.

## HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

At the Monthly Meeting of the General Committee of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce, held on Monday, 16th July, at 11 a.m.—Present: Hon. R. M. Gray (Chairman), Messrs. H. M. Bevis, A. Haupt, A. M. Marshall, R. L. Richardson, C. S. Sharp, N. A. Siebs, Hon. J. Thurburn, ex officio, and R. C. Wilcox (Secretary).

### MINUTES.

The Minutes of the last monthly meeting (held 21st June) were read and confirmed.

### THE LIVERPOOL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND THE CONGRESS OF CHAMBERS.

The Secretary reported that a letter in acknowledgment of the receipt of the Liverpool Chamber's circular letter of the 3rd May enclosing copy of the resolutions to be proposed by the representative of that Chamber at the congress held in London in June was despatched on the 25th ult. The letter was received too late to allow of the transmittal of the resolutions to the representatives of this Chamber.

### THE PROJECTED CHANGES IN THE FRENCH CUSTOMS TARIFF.

The Chairman said a reply had been addressed to the Acting Colonial Secretary, acknowledging receipt of the circular despatch from the Colonial Office, covering correspondence relating to projected changes in the French Customs and inviting an expression of opinion thereon, and stating that the Chamber did not think the changes would much affect articles of import here and they had therefore no suggestions to offer with regard to the proposed alterations in the tariff.

The letter was read.

### THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO'S MAIL CONTRACT.

**Read letter from the Government, dated 10th July, stating with regard to the Chamber's letter of the 24th April, enclosing resolution in support of the renewal by the Imperial Government of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co's contract for carrying the mails from Hongkong *via* the Pacific and Vancouver, if possible with an accelerated and fortnightly service, that H.E. the Governor had received a reply from the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the effect that the question was now under consideration.**

—

**After consideration of certain miscellaneous correspondence,**

**The Chairman said that was all the business before the meeting. It was the smallest agenda he could remember, and showed how the present stirring events in North China were suspending attention from current questions as well as restricting business.**

# THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

## VICEROY LI HUNG-CHANG IN HONGKONG.

## TWO HOURS' CONFERENCE AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

**H.E. Li Hung-chang arrived in the harbour from Canton in the *Anping* at about ten p.m. on the 17th inst., and drew up at the China Merchants Wharf at about six a.m. on the 18th inst.**

**His Excellency the Governor (Sir Henry Blake, G.C.M.G.) had sent a pressing invitation to the Viceroy to call upon him, but there appears to have been some doubt as to whether he would accept it or not. The last time he passed through Hongkong the Viceroy showed that he was in no particular hurry to go up to Government House, and the fact that on the 18th inst. he not only found his way up the hill but landed at Murray Pier several minutes before the appointed time—nine o'clock—leads one to conclude that some very strong arguments must have been brought to bear upon him.**

**Lord Suirdale, the Governor's A.D.C., assisted the Viceroy, who was arrayed in his yellow jacket, up the wharf steps and escorted him to his chair. A salute of 17 guns was fired from H.M.S. *Tamar*, and a guard of honour of the Royal Welch Fusiliers gave the royal salute. A large crowd of Chinese were assembled near the pier with the object of catching a glimpse at their illustrious countryman, but it was noticeable that the leading Chinamen of the colony were absent. Escorted by his retinue, the Viceroy proceeded up Garden Road to Government House, the route being lined by members of the Hongkong Regiment, who were in charge of Captain Berger. The band of the regiment were assembled in the grounds and played several selections of music.**

**On reaching Government House the Viceroy was welcomed in the vestibule by H.E. the Governor and H. E. Major-General Gascoigne, C.M.G., and escorted into the reception room. Here he was introduced to Lieut.-Gen. Sir Arthur Gaselee, Major-General Barrow, Commodore Powell, and the A.D.C's.**

**A conference lasting about two hours then took place. We understand that His Excellency the Governor expressed his regret that the Viceroy was leaving Canton, and asked him if he could not see his way to return and resume the duties which he has so well fulfilled there up to now. The Viceroy, however, replied that he had been ordered by the Empress-Dowager to proceed to Peking to endeavour to settle affairs there and could not do other than obey. He added, that he did not apprehend any disturbance in Canton, as he had given the fullest instructions as to the course to be pursued by those whom he has left in charge. He said that it was by no means probable that he would ever return to Canton.**

**In speaking of the foreign ministers at Peking the Viceroy said that he received an intimation from the Empress-Dowager on the eighth inst., that they were all well and safe with the exception of the German minister.**

**As to the edict appointing him Viceroy of Chihli, he said it was signed by both the Empress Dowager and the Emperor.**

On taking his departure the Viceroy shook hands with the Governor and party who had assembled in the vestibule to bid him good-bye and expressed his thanks for his reception, Lord Suirdale saw him to the wharf, and later on the *Anping*, with the Viceroy and suite on board, proceeded on her voyage to Shanghai, whence Li Hung-chang goes to Peking.

Advancing years are beginning to tell upon the old statesman, who had to be assisted up and down the steps which came in his way.

## THE REINFORCEMENTS.

### MORE FUSILIERS FOR THE NORTH.

The Hongkong Garrison has been further denuded of troops for the north, the following embarking on the *Taisang* for Taku on the 14th inst.:—Royal Welch Fusiliers—5 officers, 1 warraent officer, 1 Quarter-master Sergeant, 8 sergeants, 121 rank and file; Royal Army Medical Corps—2 officers and 1 Non-commissioned officer.

As the men left Murray Pier in launches at 10-30 in the morning they were accompanied by many of their comrades and the regimental band. His Excellency the Governor (Sir Henry Blake) and Viscount Suirdale, A.D.C., were present at the embarkation and along with H.E. Major-General Gascoigne, officer commanding the forces in China, Capt. Treftsis, A.D.C., Colonel The O'Gorman and Headquarters Staff, visited the ship and inspected the men and their quarters. Prior to embarking, on the call of Major-General Gascoigne, three hearty cheers were given by those left behind for their more fortunate comrades. The *Taisang* left about noon. The officers who accompany the force are Lieut-Colonel Hon. R. Henry Bertie, Major A. F. Cooper, Lieut. A. Hay, Lieut. R. J. B. Johnson, Lieut. and Qr.-Mr. J. F. Clieve, Sergt.-Major Hickman, Q.M.-Sergt. Patterson.

### THE INDIAN TROOPS.

The *Nairung*, which left Calcutta on the 3rd inst., arrived at Hongkong on Sunday morning and left for the north at three o'clock in the afternoon. She had on board the left wing of the 24th Punjaub Infantry, 1 Section of the 43rd Native Field Hospital, 150 camp followers, 6 horses and 120 mules.

Later on in the day the *Zebengla* arrived with Lieutenant-General Sir Arthur Gaselee, Major-General Barrow and Staff Officers and details, 24 horses and 36 mules.

The General Officer Commanding at Calcutta wires that No. 16 Transport left India on Friday (13th instant) with No. 3 Company Madras Sappers and Miners, 4 British officers. 2 N. C. Officers' 4 Native officers, 189 men, 56 public followers, 19 private followers, 6 horses, 90 mules, 34 boxes ammunition, 512 maunds baggage; photo, litho and printing sections, 3 British N. C. officers, 8 men, 4 public followers, 12 mules, 1 box ammunition, 43 maunds ammunition; section 39th Native Field Hospital, 1 officer, 1 sergeant, 2 hospital assistants, 4 men 63 public, 3 private followers, 1 horse, 3 mules 90 maunds baggage, 2 Madras Infantry, 1 man for duty with native general Hospital; Special service officers Captains Selwyn and Napier, 5 servants, 3 horses. This vessel is due in Hongkong on the 26th inst.

Information has been received from the Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in India that the transports *Virawa* and *Duke of Portland* left Karrachi on July 11 with the following details:—

*Virawa*—Two Sections 63rd Native Field Hospital—2 British Officers, 1 British soldier, 4 hospital assistants, 7 native soldiers, 117 public followers, 6 private followers, 2 chargers, 2 ponies; 26th Bombay Infantry—11 British Officers, 16 native officers, 722 native soldiers, 65 public followers, 6 private followers, 12 chargers and 8 ponies.

*Duke of Portland*—Two Sections 63rd Native Field Hospital—2 British Officers, 4 hospital assistants, 7 native soldiers, 112 public followers, 6 private followers, 2 charges; 30th Bombay Infantry—13 British officers, 17 pirate followers, 696 native soldiers, 66 public followers, 34 pirate followers, 13 charges, 2 ponies.

Both transports are expected to arrive in Hongkong about 1st August.

On the 16th inst. the *Itinda*, which left Calcutta on the 2nd July, arrived here with the 12th Field Battery, R.N., 190 horses, 39 mules, and one section of the 22nd British Field Hospital.

### A HONGKONG VOLUNTEER OFFICER FOR THE FRONT.

Captain G. H. Potts, of the "C" Machine Gun Company of the Hongkong Volunteer Corps, left for the north on the 18th inst.

### LIEUT.-GENERAL GASELEE LEAVES FOR THE NORTH.

The *Zibenghla*, with Lieut.-General Sir Arthur Gaselee and staff and troops, left for the north on Wednesday afternoon, the 18th inst.

On Wednesday afternoon, the 18th inst., the *Uganda* arrived, having on board, 1st Bengal Lancers, 3 officers, 6 native officers, 155 men, 105 public and 14 private followers, 6 chargers, 164 horses, 96 mules, 2 ponies and 81 boxes of ammunition; Section 42nd Native Field Hospital, 1 officer, 1 sergeant, 2 hospital assistants, 5 men, 61 public and 6 private followers, 2 horses, 1 mule, and a large quantity of baggage.

The General Officer in Command in Hongkong received a wire from India on the 18th giving the following particulars:—

*Urlana* (which left Calcutta on Tuesday) brings: Commissariat Transport department—3 officers, Major Macintyre and Lieut. Deas, 1 warrant officer, 7 clerks and agents, 22 public, 6 private followers, 2 horses, transport mule corps, I warrant officer, 2 sergeants, 1 clerk, 217 public, 3 private followers, 405 mules, 3 ponies, B section 39 native Field Hospital, 1 officer, 2 hospital assistants, 3 men, 63 public, 2 private followers, 1 charger, 2 mules, 90 maunds baggage; Special service officer Captain Widoughby, 2 horses, 3 servants, bakery establishment, 1 clerk, 6 followers; Postal Department, 1 clerk, 3 horses, 2 syces of Lieut. Elles. Vessel is due at Hongkong on 30th inst.

*Nawab* brings—1st Sikhs, 4 British officers, 8 native officers, 342 rank and file, 52 public followers, 15 private followers, 4 chargers, 50 mules, 100 ammunition boxes, 784 baggage maunds; 42 Native Field Hospital, 1 British officer, 3 rank and file, 55 public followers, 6 private followers, 2 hospital assistants, 1 charger, 3 ponies, 3 mules, 61 baggage maunds.—Total men 498, animals 8.

*Ballaarat* brings 3rd Madras infantry, 11 British officers, 17 native officers, 720 rank and file, 85 public followers, 11 chargers; 66 Field Hospital, 2 British officers, 1 N.C. officer, 6 rank and file, 118 public followers, 4 hospital assistants, 225 ammunition boxes, 412 tons commissariat stores, 60 tons troop baggage—total 964 officers and men, 11 animals.

*Wardha* brings—22nd Bombay Infantry, 5 British officers, 9 native officers, 355 rank and file, 53 public followers, 15 private followers, 5 horses, 58 mules, 106 ammunition boxes, 784 baggage maunds; Section 48 Native Field Hospital—1 British Officer, 3 rank and file, 62 public followers, 2 hospital assistants, etc.

### THREE MORE TRANSPORTS.

Three more transports left Hongkong for the north on the 19th inst., viz., the *Umta*, the *Uganda*, and the *Nawab*. The *Umta* only arrived on the night of the 18th inst. She has on boad 279 horses, etc., and 366 officers and men, including 155 rank and file 1st Bengal Lancers.

The *Uganda* takes north 155 rank and file of the same regiment. The following particulars with regard to this regiment and the Madras Pioneers, who have started for Hongkong, will be interesting to our readers:—"The 1st Bengal Lancers, the Indian cavalry regiment which has been nominated for service in China, is the corps originally known as Skinner's Horse. It served in the Afghan war of 1842 and in that of 1878.

"The 1st Bengal Lancers is recruited entirely from Mahommedans. Its honorary colonel is the Duke of York. It last saw service in Afghanistan. The Bombay regiment is raised mainly in Rajputana, while the 1st Madras Pioneers obtains its men from the south of the Peninsula. The latter regiment was first raised as long ago as in 1758. The Madras Sappers is a famous corps of engineers, in which families, generation after generation, have enlisted. At the building of bridges, the making of roads, the raising of forts, it is unequalled. It can handle a rifle with pluck. There is no regiment with a finer record in the Indian Army List."

The *Nawab*, which only arrived on the 19th inst., takes up a detachment (342 rank and file) of the 1st Sikhs, of which a contemporary says:—"Of the regiments selected for service in China two particularly distinguished themselves in the Pathan Revolt of 1897. It was the 1st Sikhs who furnished Mr. Gee, the political officer, with an escort on that ill-fated visit to the Tochi Valley, when the party were ambuscaded as they sat at lunch, and would have been annihilated but for the cool courage displayed by the native officers, every European officer having been shot down. The 1st Sikhs belongs to the Punjab Frontier Force. It has only four companies of Sikhs; two companies being composed of Pathans, one of Dogras or hill Rajputs, and one of Punjabi Mahommedans."

The other regiment referred to is the 24th Punjab Infantry, which is recruited in exactly the same way as the 1st. It formed part of the famous garrison of the Malakand. Of its Pathan companies the story is told that when the little force was in the most desperate straits the tribesmen shouted to their fellow-tribesmen to lay down their arms. "ertainly," was the reply from within the walls; "come and take the rifles from our hands." The tribesmen, rejoicing at their treachery, rushed gaily in, to be met by withering volleys and scornful cheers as the Pathans of the 24th Infantry blazed into the brown. The doctor of the regiment is Major Witchurch, V.C. He won the bronze cross at the siege of Chitral, when after a sally he carried home under heavy fire a wounded comrade on his shoulders.

On the 19th inst. the General Officer Commanding at Hongkong received a wire to the effect that the *Pentacotta* had left Calcutta with the first wing of the Madras Pioneers.

## DIARY OF ADMIRAL SEYMOUR'S MARCH ON PEKING.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

13th June.—Left Tientsin, about 2,000 of all ranks, consisting principally of British, Russians, French, Americans and Germans, and representatives from other nationalties, under the command of our admiral. Proceeded all right for several miles till we found the line blocked, then stopped for the night.—From the 14th to the 18th we could only advance by repairing the line as we went and got as far as Yang Tsun. The admiral now decided to abandon the line, and march by the river, getting supplies up by that route from Tientsin. Yang Tsun was in a frightful condition, everything looted and pulled down, the railway very badly damaged, our food supply getting low, and it was now known that the linle had been torn up in our rear. On the 19th we eft our three trains to the mercies of the Boxers, together with all the baggage we could not take with us. The Germans had captured four junks into which our wounded, and the remainder of the provisions and stores were transported. Our progress was dreadfully slow, and had to fight every mile of the way, our position getting worse and worse. Shot and shell was flying about very thickly causing many casualties, which were placed on board the junks and gradually fillen them. It was now decided to return back, as it was an impossible feat to get to Peking with such a weak force, now that the Imperial troops had opposed our advance. The junks were continuously under fire on our return, though few casualties occurred on the way back. A night march was made past a fort that had annoyed the force a great deal.

### A TREACHEROUS ACT.

At daybreak 22nd (during the march) we fell into an ambush. The force were marching very comfortably when some Chinese soldiers appeared on the opposite bank. They were hailed, and informed that we were peaceful troops going to Tientsin. They replied. "We are Imperial troops, pass on, all's well," and we proceeded again. We advanced about 500 yards farther on, when a terrific hail of bullets and sharpnel was poured into our column from the opposite side. They had allowed our force to get abreast of their position, then opened along the whole line. In spite of the terrific fire which seemed as if hell had suddenly been let loose, only three casualties occurred, when in reality we ought to have been almost annihilated, if their accuracy had equalled anything like their numbers and means of destruction. We at once took cover, and prepared to attack. They were so well concealed, that with the river between us a frontal attack

was not possible. However our marines flanked them on the right, crossing the river, and charged their position with fixed bayonets. In two hours we had captured their entrenchments, scattered them, and six guns fell into our hands, which were used effectively against them.

FORTUNATE DISCOVERY AT THE ARSENAL.

The greatest astonishment of the whole incident was the discovering of a huge arsenal containing hundreds of guns of all sorts, from 9.2's to Maxims, thousands of rifles and untold quantities of ammunition and stores of all sorts. Not one of our force was aware of its existence. We occupied it during the day, taking inside the Arsenal all our wounded and stores. A determined attempt was made in the afternoon to retake it, but the enemy were repulsed with heavy loss. The capture of this place was no doubt the salvation of our force, as nearly all our ammunition was expended, food almost exhausted, and the men getting done up owing to heavy marching, hard fighting, and heavier work than usually falls to the lot of man. In short, starvation and annihilation was staring us direct in the face.

THE WELCOME RELIEF.

From various natives taken prisoners we now learned that Tientsin was surrounded, so that no relief could be expected from that place for a time. We had quiet times now for two days, living upon rice and mule, our only food, when on the 24th our rockets were answered, and next morning the relieving column hove in sight. our past experiences suddenly vanished into thin air with their appearance, and we were beginning already to feel sorry our romantic life was suddenly cut short.

25th June was spent preparing to get back to Tientsin, and we left next day at 3 a.m., arriving at our destination at 8 a.m. Before leaving the captured Arsenal, all useful stores and ordinance was taken and the remainder destroyed.

We found the town (Tientsin) a fearful wreck, evidences being abundant of heavy fighting.

[FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.]

THE ADMIRAL RELIEVED.

Tientsin, 29th June.

Relief force for Admiral's relief, consisting of 500 Seamen and Marines, 200 Welsh Fusiliers, with detachments of German, American, and Japanese troops, started at midnight, 24th June. The night was dark, roads very bad, and for some time the column lost its way, but the whole force were in excellent spirits, and soon got on the proper track again.

Early next morning signals were exchanged, and we found out exactly where the admiral and his force were. They had occupied a splendid position, having captured an Arsenal containing huge supplies of ordnance, ammunition, and stores. As the place could not be held and communications safely kept open, it was decided to fall back on Tientsin. The whole force moved across the river after destroying what was not wanted in the Arsenal, and commenced the march back to Tientsin. The *Terrible's* long range gun had moved out from the town and had shelled the enemy who were attempting to oppose our return, doing them considerable damage. Arrived back about 9 a.m. without much difficulty. Admiral's force had lost heavily, the *Centurion's* suffering the most, some 19 killed, and 130 wounded from that ship alone. They had suffered great privations from hunger, and want of medical comforts for so great a number of wounded, and had subsisted on ¼ naval rations for the latter ten days, till they captured some rice stored in the Arsenal. A runner came through from Peking to-day stating that the Embassies were being heavily bombarded, and that only the British, French and Russians were holding out. The German Ambassador had been killed. Grave fears are entertained as to the safety of the Europeans there.

## ADMIRAL SEYMOUR'S PRAISE.

The following is the full text of the notification which was issued by Admiral Seymour, "to be read as soon as may be to all concerned in the late operations, and to all ships' companies in north China."

Tientsin, 3rd July.

I desire to express to the officers, seamen, and marines comprising the late expeditionary force towards Peking my high sense of satisfaction with their general conduct therein, during a time which comprised much discomfort, hard work, and want of food and water, with little rest and decided anxiety, in addition to the dangers of war.

"The above were encountered with a zeal, patience, courage, and cheerfulness worthy of the noble service to which we belong. Similar trials may be before us, but will, I know, be borne as the above were.

"At the same time I wish to express to the officers and men lately employed in the defence of Tientsin, and to those engaged in the operations about Taku, including the capture of those forts, my thorough satisfaction with all concerned.

"The defence of Tientsin has been carried out with much risk and fatigue constantly harassing those employed, but met with the true Naval spirit.

"The capture of the Taku forts was a brilliant affair, well planned and well carried out; success, as not unusually, crowned very gallant and daring efforts. I congratulate all concerned therein.

"It is my pleasing duty, and that of the Rear-Admiral in my absence, to convey the above to their Lordships at the Admiralty; and it will be known generally in England.

"To me, personally, the fine conduct of those belonging to the British China Squadron is a matter of special pride and pleasure, and I have no misgivings but that, whatever is before us, we shall if possible do better rather than otherwise, and uphold the traditions of the British navy."

E. H. SEYMOUR,
Vice-Admiral.

## CANTON.

Our Canton correspondent writes from Canton on the 14th instant:—Upon receipt of the news that H.E. Li Hung-chang is going North in three or four days by the China Merchant steamer *Anping*, people became restless and apprehensive, and seemed to have lost all the confidence in the Chinese officials, in spite of their vows and assurance of protection. The foreign Consuls in Shameen called a meeting yesterday and decided upon the plan of defence.

## WEIHAIWEI.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

Weihaiwei, 6th July.

Disturbances may be expected at any time at Chefoo. News was received here to-day that the coolies and servants of several European residents had left their work suddenly. H.M.S. *Terrible* is ready to sail at an hour's notice if required.

The same correspondent writes on the 12th inst.:—"It seems that H.M.S. *Terrible* was suddenly called to Chefoo on the 10th inst., disturbances being feared. When she arrived, however, she found everything quiet and she left at noon for Weihaiwei, whether she has just returned."

## GENERAL ITEMS.

THE PROTECTION OF THE PORTUGUESE IN CHINA.

On the 19th inst. our Macao correspondent wrote that General Garcia had received a telegram from his son-in-law Senhor Figaredo, of Shanghai, to the following effect:—"Imminent danger Portuguese community abandoned. Request Government help." "The cruiser *Adamastor*," our correspondent continues, "is waiting at Colombo to escort hither the troopship now on her way out from Portugal, though that she should be permitted to delay when she is so urgently required here is not a tribute to the energy of the Portuguese Government."

NAVAL REINFORCEMENTS.

The Austro-Hungarian armoured cruiser *Kaiserin Maria Theresa*, now on her way out, is a vessel of 5,270 tons and 19 knots' speed, built at Trieste in 1893. She carries 2 9.4in. guns, 8 5.9in quickfirers, 2. 2.7in,, and 2 Maxims, and a complement of 450.

The Italian men-of-war *Ettori Fieramosca* and *Dogali* have been ordered to China with Admiral Candiani, the former sailing on the 11th of June, and the latter a few days latter from Spezzia. The flagship *Fieramosca* is a second-class cruiser of 3,600 tons and 17½ knots' speed, built at Leghorn in 1888; she carries 2 9.8in. guns, 6 6in. quickfirers, and 16 smaller guns, and a complement of 315. The *Dogali* is a third-class cruiser of 2,088 tons and 19,66 knots' speed, built at Elswick in 1887. She carries 6 6-in. and 14 smaller guns, and a complement of 257.

A New York telegram of the 6th inst. to the *Manila Times* says that the first class battleships *Massachusetts* and *Indiana*, and the first class protected cruisers *Columbia* and *Minneapolis* have been ordered to proceed at once to China, and that the new first class battleships *Kearsarge* and *Kentucky* and the second class protected cruiser *Atlanta* have received orders to proceed to Europe—presumably for China *via* Suez.

The *Indiana* and *Massachusetts* are sister ships to the *Oregon*, with two screws, two primary and four secondary turrets, two funnels and one military mast. Their length is 348 feet, with 63 feet 3 inches beam and a mean draught of 24 feet. Their displacement is 10,288 tons, and they are capable of steaming from 15.5 to 17.5 knots an hour Their armament consists of 41 guns and 3 torpedo tubes, and their complement is 470 men. The cruisers *Columbia* and *Minneapolis*, are sister-ships with three screws. The *Columbia* has fore funnels and the *Minneapolis* two fore and aft and two pole masts. Their length is 412 feet, with 58 feet 2 in. beam, and a mean draught of 23 feet. Their displacement is 7,375 tons and they are capable of steaming 22.8 to 23 knots an hour. Their armament consists of 31 guns and two torpedo tubes and their complement is 500 men. The *Kentucky* and *Kearsarge* are the new battleships of the latest improved type lately put into commission.

The U.S. gunboat *Bennington*, which arrived at Cavite on the 5th from Lingayen, is at present awaiting orders. There is a probability that she may also be sent to China.

In connection with the despatch of the U. S. S. *Monocacy* to Taku, it is stated that the Washington authorities, on receipt of tidings of the critical state of affairs in the north of China, cabled out to Shanghai asking whether the old ship could safely be sent to the Peiho. An answer was sent to the effect that she could be sent provided a convoy went along with her. Quickly fresh instructions came from Washington in these terms: "Never mind the convoy. Send the *Monocacy* at once. If she can go with the convoy she can go very well without one." Accordingly the *Monocacy* was sent.

## SOME DETAILS OF TIENTSIN FIGHTING.

A *N.-C. Daily News* representative had an interesting interview with an officer of the *Hsinchi*, the C.M.S. vessel which brought many refugees from Tientsin to Shanghai. We make some extracts:—

THE BOMBARDMENT OF TIENTSIN.

The Chinese, according to latest news, are using a 15 c.m. gun and 11 smaller weapons in the bombardment of Tientsin, and, using smokeless powder, the troops have difficulty in locating them. The only guns of any use are those of H.M.S. *Terrible*, others being too short of range. [These *Terrible* guns are two 12-prs.].

THE CHINESE DEAD.

There were thousands of dead Chinese along the river banks, and floating down the river at Tientsin. The stench is described as "simply dreadful." In many quarters starving dogs had eaten bodies in the streets.

LYDDITE FOR THE BRITISH.

When the steamer left, the British were sending up Lyddite ammunition to Tientsin, and it would be at its destination by now.

THE FIRST CHINESE CONTINGENT.

The men of the First Chinese Regiment are credited with first-class work, both in bayonet fighting and in doing military police work.

NO QUARTER.

All prisoners taken are shot, the brutalities practised by the enemy on European wounded who fall into their hands justifying such a drastic measure.

THE GORDON HALL SHELLED.

The Gordon Hall, the refuge place at Tientsin, appears to have been a favourite target for the artillery outside Tientsin, and at last accounts the famous tower was completely destroyed.

THE CHINESE ARTILLERY.

At the opening of the bombardment the Chinese artillery fire was very inaccurate, but they soon got the range effectively, well nigh demolishing the French concession, and every house in the British quarter has been looted.

CANTONESE IN HIDING.

The Cantonese residents in Tientsin are hiding in cellars and other places, as the Russians are sparing no one that has a queue.

CAPTURE OF ENEMY'S MUNITIONS.

In a small arsenal outside Tientsin, captured by the British and Russians, over 3,000,000 cartridges and 37 Krupp field guns (brand new and packed in cases) were found. As Admiral Seymour's men were going by the Arsenal on the road back, a sentry challenged them.

TAKING THE ARSENAL.

Admiral Seymour offered the Russian Admiral the first chance of taking the place, but the latter said it could not be done. The Arsenal was firing on the column, who retreated to the reeds by the river. The Admiral sent 400 of his marines, under Major Johnstone, and 100 bluejackets to take the place. They got within 100 yards of it before they were discovered, and then they gave one rush and took it at the point of the bayonet. Several of the naval people were killed and wounded. All the British dead were properly buried and their graves marked. The Chinese cleared out of the Arsenal, in which were also found Maxim guns and field pieces, many splendid officer's swords, new sextants (with Kew certificates), and many Mannlicher rifles. None of the arms were of British make. One Maxim and a field gun were taken and the others destroyed.

A GLOOMY PREDICTION.

A report is current in the North that it will be impossible for troops to advance to the relief of Peking before the 1st of September, owing to the state of the roads. The enemy have cut the river banks and flooded the roads and made marching impossible.

THE "BARFLEUR'S" LOSSES.

H.M.S. *Barfleur* is reported to have had the heaviest losses amongst the British fleet, some of her men now suffering from terrible injuries. The work of the ship itself is impeded by the number of men killed and wounded.

GALLANT MIDDIES.

That England's midshipmen are just as in days gone by was shown during the operations of Admiral Seymour's column. One juvenile wearer of the "patch," belonging to H.M.S. *Aurora*, in one engagement was in the thick of the fire carrying messages to and fro when a Boxer fired at him at 10 yards range. The rifle ball passed through the youngster's helmet, clipping the top of his ear. He at once drew his revolver and shot his opponent in the throat, killing him. The lad is not much more than 14 years of age. Another gallant middy, named Donaldson, of the *Barfleur*, was engaged in despatch work during the fight and he was shot through the head and also through the legs. There were hopes that he would recover at first, but eventually he succumbed to his wounds.

A GALLANT GUIDE.

The people of Tientsin speak in glowing terms of the bravery of Mr. James Watts, son of the pilot at Taku. This young gentleman, with three Cossacks, set out from Tientsin to Taku to report the state of affairs, and the little party were several times fired upon, having to take shelter in the reed-beds along the river. They got through safely and Mr. Watts piloted the Welsh Fusiliers and the Hongkong Regiment back to Tientsin. Mr. Watts has since been made a sub-lieutenant of the Tientsin volunteers.

PEKING IN BAD PLIGHT.

The last news from Peking at Tientsin was that there were only three days' provisions in the Legation and that the ammunition would last about that period.

GOOD IF TRUE.

Prince Ching is said to be feeding the Europeans at Peking, but the report is not confirmed.

MOVEMENTS OF SHIPS.

There was still one Chinese cruiser inside at Taku on the 7th, the fleet not allowing her to come out. The combined fleet at Taku numbers 38 vessels. The *Hsinchi* passed the U.S. transports *Nashville* and *Zafiro* on the 8th in the Gulf of Pechili bound for Taku. She also passed H.M.S. *Whiting* and a Japanese destroyer bound for Chefoo. The Japanese hospital ship *Hakuai Maru* arrived at Taku on the 7th inst.

THE U.S.S. PRINCETON.

The U.S.S. *Princeton*, is still in the harbour. It was understood that she would leave for the north on Saturday last.

THE MOUKDEN MURDERS.

The unfortunate victims who shared Bishop Guillon's fate on the 3rd inst. at Moukden were Fathers Emonet, Corbel, Bourgeois, and Veuillemot, and two Sisters of Providence. Some of the Sisters were saved by Russian troops. All the native Christians in Moukden have been murdered.

## IMPERIAL DECREE.

INSTRUCTIONS TO CHINESE MINISTERS ABROAD.

The following decree, for the translation of which we are indebted to the *N. C. Daily News*, was sent to Viceroy Lui Kung-yi and by him forwarded to Yu Taotai at Shanghai. The decree is dated the 29th June and runs as follows:

The fighting which has begun between China and foreign nations has been caused by a succession of unlooked for circumstances and adverse incidents everywhere, all of which were beyond the anticipation of the Government. Our Ministers in foreign countries being separated from their country by a succession of wide oceans naturally are unable to give reliable versions of what has occurred in China to the Governments to which they are severally accredited, and consequently cannot speak with authority on the crisis nor on the real policy of the Government. It is our intention therefore to speak now in detail on the question for the special information of the said Ministers abroad.

In the first place there sprang up in the provinces of Chihli and Shantung a number of anarchists and rebels who settled down in the country villages and began to teach the people boxing and quarterstaff exercises, mixing with these certain devilish incantations and invocations. The local authorities concerned failed to awake to the seriousness of this movement or suppress it in its infancy, hence the people began to be excited and restless, numbers joined, and within a tenth almost the whole countryside was filled with the followers [of these anarchists], who spread up even to the very walls and precincts of Peking itself.

These anarchists, with their devilish charms and incantations were looked upon by the masses as imbued with supernatural powers, the number of believers accumulating daily. Then some of them began to turn their thoughts on chaos and rebellion, and started the cry against missionaries and their converts.

In the middle of June matters suddenly came to a head; churches and mission premises were attacked, burned, and destroyed, converts were ruthlessly massacred, the entire populace of Peking were incited to rise, forming a fierce and resistless avalanche which it was utterly impossible to keep back. Previous to this we had received despatches from the Ministers of the various Powers in Peking asking to be allowed to bring into the Capital Foreign troops to protect the Legations. The Goverment, who had by that time seem that matters were getting serious, willingly went beyond the limit of international law and gladly gave the required permission. The result was that some 500 foreign troops entered Peking for that purpose. This is a clear proof of the solicitude with which the Government regard the Representatives of friendly countries. In ordinary times there had been no enmity between the members of the Legations and the general masses in Peking, but when the foreign troops came to the capital, instead of attending to the duties for which they had come, viz., guarding the Legations, they wandered about, sometimes mounting the city walls and firing their rifles, and at other times patrolling the streets so that people were repeatedly hit by the bullets fired by these Legation Guards. More than this; these soldiers were wont to ramble about beyond bounds and at times even tried to enter the Tunghua-gate of the "Forbidden City," almost by force. Had these foreign soldiers not been prevented by the Palace guards they would have succeeded in getting within the "Sacred Precincts." In consequence of all this, anger was loudly expressed by both our soldiery and the masses, there was a union of dissatisfaction at the conduct of the Foreign Legation Guards which evil-minded men and outlaws immediately took advantage of, and the worst passions of the masses being aroused, a series of massacres and pillaging of Christians followed in defiance of all laws. The various Powers then called for additional troops into Peking who, however, were opposed halfway by the anarchists and their followers. Fighting followed and the additional troops were compelled to retire.

At this crisis the anarchists and rebel populace of the two provinces of Chihli and Shantung had already spread chaos throughout the whole territory, forming one united body, which made it impossible for the Government to treat with them. It must be, however, noted that the Government was never unwilling to send commands to the troops to vigorously suppress these anarchists and rebel populace, but owing to their near proximity, as it were under our very elbows, it followed that, if severe repressive measures were ordered, we would not be able to protect the Legations with us and a great calamity would at once ensue. There were also fears that the rebel populace of both Chihli and Shantung would rise together at this crisis and unite in massacring all missionaries and converts within those provinces and leave none alive. We were therefore forced to hesitate and consider the situation, the one course feasible at the time being to request the Ministers at the various Legations to abandon Peking temporarily for Tientsin.

Whilst this proposition was being discussed between us, there suddenly came the news that the Minister for Germany, Kê Tê-lin (Baron von Ketteler) had that morning, while proceeding to the Tsungli Yamên, been murdered by the anarchist enemies of the Christians. It appeared that the German Minister had the day before notified by letter the Tsungli Yamên that he was going there the next day, but that owing to constant disturbances occurring on that route the Ministers of the said Yamên refused to consent to a meeting with the said German Minister on that day. With the murder of the German Minister, the rebels found themselves caught in a dilemma from which there was no alternative save to go on in their reckless course, and as it appeared to the Government at the time that, in view of this, it would be unwise to send the various Ministers, although with strong escorts for their protection, to seek safety at Tientsin, the matter had perforce to be given up. The only course the Government could do was therefore to issue stringent orders to the troops guarding the said Legations to be all the more on the look out, to keep strict watch over their safety and prevent sudden attack on them.

At this crisis we were suddenly surprised to hear that General Lo Yung-kuang, commanding our forts at Taku, had been personally addressed on the 16th June by the Foreign officers in that vicinity who demanded the handing over of the said forts to the Foreign fleets which, if not done by 2 o'clock the next day, would be forcibly taken possession of. Naturally, Lo Yung-kuang refused to do this. At the expiration of the time the Foreign fleets indeed began to open fire at our forts and a battle ensued for the whole day, until at last our troops, unable to do more, abandoned the forts to the Foreign troops. A war had thus been commenced which was not of our beginning or choosing. For you will perceive that, even if China should, regardless of her own power and strength, rush into war, was it likely or reasonable that she would of her own accord elect to fight all the Powers at once? Was it probable that granting such recklessness she would have relied on a rebel populace to commence a war against all the Powers?

We sincerely trust that the Governments of the various Powers when approached by Your Excellencies will take the above under their serious consideration and make allowances therefor, and that the said Governments be informed of the serious dilemma in which this Government has been placed, and that we were surrounded

by forces utterly beyond our control. Your Excellencies are commanded to explain all these in detail to the various Foreign Governments to which you are accredited. [Note: The characters "Wai-pu" are here used to signify "Foreign Governments," but the character "pu" has also the meaning of "small states" or "tribes," and is often used in connection with the Mongol and other indigenous and tributary tribes, which abound on the Northern, North-western, Western, South-western and Southern frontiers of China Proper. Translator.] You are to explain the true intentions of this Government in this matter, and that we have given stringent orders to our commanders of troops to protect as usual the various Legations to the best of their ability, and that this Government will take upon itself the responsibility of suppressing and punishing these anarchists and rebel populace.

Your Excellencies are to continue as before your duties in respect to our international relations with the various Powers, and you are warned not to keep aloof and stand by as spectators [in the present difficulties of this Government]. Let these instructions be telegraphed to the various Ministers concerned.

## PROCLAMATION BY CHANG CHIH-TUNG AND YU YINLIN.

For the translation of the following proclamation, issued on the 3rd inst. at Wuchang, we are indebted to the *N.-C. Daily News*:—

Chang, Viceroy of Hukuang, and Yü, Governor of Hupeh, herel y issue the following joint proclamation in obedience to an Imperial decree commanding all Viceroys and Governors of provinces to take measures for the safety and good order of our several jurisdictions.

The disturbances of outlaws in the North have brought about war with the various Foreign Powers, causing the hearts of the people to be excited and endangering the public peace. The Viceroy and Governor therefore desire it to be known to all that they have since received Imperial decrees, dated respectively the 25th and 26th June, saying that "the Imperial Government will continue its best endeavours to protect the Legations of the various Foreign Powers in Peking, while the various Viceroys and Governors of provinces are required to co-operate together, and as opportunity offers, safeguard the territories under their several jurisdictions." The Viceroy and Governor have therefore decided to obey the above decrees in this instance, and have co-operated with H.E. Liu, Viceroy of the Liangkiang provinces, with regard to the protection of and preservation of order in our respective territories. We have all agreed upon a carefully worked out plan of mutual co-operation for the complete protection of all the eastern and southern provinces, and have, moreover, mutually arranged with the Consuls of the various Foreign Powers that, while the Admirals of the various Powers do not enter the Yangtsze River with their fleets, we will guarantee the safety of all foreigners and foreign property in the inland provinces, all of whom and their belongings will be under the special care and protection of the local authorities, who will use their best efforts to preserve the peace. This has since been telegraphed to the Throne and entered in the records. It must further be understood that these arrangements have been entered into and mutually agreed upon with the special object of safeguarding the land and the protection of the lives and properties of the masses. There is no better plan than the above.

Apprehending, however, that all this is not known to our people and that opportunities may be sought for by local outlaws and evil-minded people amongst our subjects to create riots and disturbances, thereby endangering our peaceable relations with Foreign countries and the general order of affairs, we hereby hasten to issue this special proclamation for the information of everybody. And be it further known to all, both soldiers and common people, that the present disturbances and fighting were really beyond the calculation of the Throne, as may be seen in the Imperial decree above, commanding the officials in Peking to protect, as usual, by every means in their power, the Foreign Legations in the Capital, while the Viceroys and Governors of provinces are required to observe the current treaties and protect all Foreign Settlements and churches. All these have as their special object the preservation of the usual order of things.

Now as the various Powers are willing to confide the safety of their subjects and their several properties to the provincial Governments, and Foreign fleets will not disturb the peace of the Yangtze, it follows that all the inhabitants and merchants living in the vicinity thereof can continue as usual their daily avocations in perfect peace and quiet (without fear of being touched or disturbed), while, on the other hand, local outlaws and ruffians will not be afforded the opportunity of taking advantage of panics, etc., in breaking the peace. The benefits to be derived from the arrangements of the high provincial officials for the protection of the Riverine and Inland cities and the safeguarding of the lives and property of all our people are so great that we feel sure that nobody will be so foolish as to seek occasion lightly for breaking the peace. Our people will also be able then to act in accord with the wishes of the Throne in preserving the current order of affairs. It should be all the more the duty of the gentry and elders of the cities, towns, and villages to impress all this upon the minds of the people under them, for in it alone lies the safety of the lives and property of all, and the preservation of the integrity of our country.

We, therefore, hereby declare that, after the posting of this proclamation, should anyone be found—and we have devised means to make strict enquiry into it—hereafter manufacturing rumours, thereby exciting the masses to collect into mobs for the purpose of attacking any Foreign Settlement or church, such offenders will be dealt with and sentenced to suffer the same penalties as await insurgents and members of revolutionary societies. Should it be discovered that outlaws are gathering for the purpose of creating disturbances and rebellion we have ready for such great masses of troops who will instantly attack said outlaws and show no mercy to them. Finally, if soldiers or *yamen* runners be found creating any disturbances, and oppressing the people, complaints should be made to the authorities, who will see to it that the disturbers of the peace be dealt with to the full extent of the law. We are determined to protect our merchants and people from harm, so that they may pursue their daily avocations as usual, that the land may enjoy peace and quiet, that the commands of the Throne may be obeyed, and the integrity of the Empire preserved. Let all tremblingly obey our proclamation. Beware how you disobey!

## INQUIRY INTO THE RECENT FIRE.

At the Magistracy on the 13th inst. Mr. Hazeland opened an enquiry into the circumstances attending the death of Sze Kun, who lost his life at the fire which took place at 239 and 240, Des Vœux Road, on the evening of the 3rd inst. The house No. 239 collapsed, and took part of No. 240 with it, No. 240 being also set on fire through the over-turning of a lamp by the light of which the deceased was writing. —Dr. Thomson gave evidence as to the cause of death, burning.—A *foki* at No. 240 said that on the 3rd inst. a considerable quantity of rice was taken into No. 239, and at 8.45 p.m. the same evening the place collapsed, No. 240 collapsing immediately afterwards. He was sitting opposite the deceased, the kerosine lamp upset and the place caught fire. Witness ran off and was eventually taken out from among the debris. The deceased could not escape and was burned to death.—The manager of the shop at 240, Des Voeux Road, said he remembered the night of the 3rd inst. At 8.45 p.m. the house collapsed. He was inside at the time but managed to escape; subsequently the house caught fire. Up to that evening rice had been carried in to 239 for two or three days, and a considerable quantity had been stored on the premises.—Ip Lun Tak, master of the rice shop at 239, Des Voeux Road, said he only went down to No. 239 occasionally, and was not able to remember whether he went down either on the 2nd or the 3rd inst. Rice was being constantly taken into his shop. On the 3rd instant there was less rice on the premises than usual. He had between 200 and 300 bags in the front part of the shop and at the back between 400 and 500 bags. He had previously had more than a thousand bags of rice stored on the premises. He had never enquired from an architect how much rice he could safely store on the premises. It was not his business to make such an enquiry, as he only hired the store. He was in Canton at the time of the accident. He went on the 2nd inst. He had been told that there were only between 200 and 300 bags stored on the front part of the shop on the 3rd inst. He returned from Canton as soon as he heard of the accident.—Mr. Xavier, an assistant engineer in the Public Works Department, said that on the morning of the 4th inst. at 9.30, he went down to 230 and 240, Des Vœux Road, and found the whole of the floors and the roof, together with the front part of the building, collapsed. He examined the party wall and found it in a very ruinous condition, the system of carrying away the roof water being defective. He was of opinion that the cause of the collapse was the filtration of rain water into the party wall between 239 and 240, causing the decay of the mortar. On making an examination he found that certain work had been done to the party wall between 240 and 241, and this might have caused some opening in the joists. There was also an exceptionally heavy load in the first floors of 239 and 240. He should say that considerably more rice was stored in the shop than the master had stated.—Au Sun, godown keeper at No. 239, said that on the 3rd inst. there were between 240 and 250 bags of rice in the front part of the premises and between 400 and 500 in the back.—U Chut Man, chief clerk at the I On Insurance Company, said that after the accident at 239 and 240, Des Vœux Road, he visited the premises and found 2,377 bags of rice on No. 239. He could not say how many bags of rice had been on the ground floor and how many on the first floor, because the bags on the first floor had fallen below. The enquiry was adjourned until the 17th, so that the books might be produced showing the number of bags stored at 239 on the 3rd inst.

At the adjourned enquiry the head coolie was called. He said there were 1,200 bags stored in the upper storey of 239.

Mr. Hazeland said he did not think it was any use prolonging the enquiry. He was of opinion that no blame could be attached to anyone.

## THE "FOOK SANG" PIRACY CASE.

THE PRISONERS AT THE CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

At the Criminal Sessions on the 19th inst., before His Honour Sir John Carrington, C.M.G. (Chief Justice), Mok So Wong Tai, and Li Yun were charged with (1) piracy; (2) robbery; (3) robbery being armed. They pleaded not guilty.

The jurors were Messrs. E. G. Barrett, A. V. Apcar, F. Kiene, C. H. Lammert, F. Lemm, W. Moore, and C. S. Gubbay.

The Attorney-General (the Hon. W. Meigh Goodman) said that at about seven o'clock in the morning of the 13th May a steam launch of some 40 tons, called the *Fook Sang*, left the Praya Central for Samchun, a large town on the borders of the New Territory. To go to Samchun in the ordinary course of things the launch would go through Capsuimoon, past Castle-peak, to Deep Bay, when it would turn to the right and go up the river to Samchun. On board the launch were 40 or 50 passengers, seven of whom turned out to be pirates or robbers. There was also a chest of opium valued at about $1,000 on board. All went well until Castlepeak Bay was reached. When about two miles from the shore, the seven robbers produced their revolvers. One of them covered the man who was steering and forced him to turn the launch's head for Macao, whilst the other six searched the passengers. When the launch was nearing Macao a confederate fishing junk came up and the spoil was transferred from the launch to the junk. Two men from the launch were taken on board the junk and the rest were left on the launch and told to clear off. The same night a report was made to the police, In the meantime the junk went forward, and at a certain point the spoil was taken ashore in small boats, and afterwards the two men who had been taken from the launch were

given their fares to Hongkong and put ashore. Subsequently the first and third prisoners were arrested in Macao and the second prisoner in Hongkong.

Chow Ping, the master of the launch, said the second prisoner pointed a revolver at him while he was at the wheel and forced him to turn the launch towards Macao. The other six searched the passengers and ransacked their belongings, taking everything of value, including the opium, which they put in the baskets produced. The third prisoner dragged the runner and the ticket-collector into the junk, threatening to kill them if they did not go. Witness was then told to clear off, and he made for his destination. When nearing Samchun he grounded, and the passengers were landed in a boat. On getting the launch free he returned to Hongkong and reported the matter to No. 2 police launch. He identified the three prisoners as having taken part in the piracy.

The prisoners were found guilty and the first were sentenced to ten years' imprisonment and the other two to eight years each.

## AFFRAY IN QUEEN'S ROAD EAST.

### FIGHT BETWEEN MALAYS AND CHINESE.

### SEVERAL WOUNDED.

A serious affray seems to have taken place in Queen's Road East on the night of the 13th inst. About eight Malays who visited a house in Ship street got at loggerheads with some Chinese and a free fight ensued. The Chinese began to throw bricks and other missiles and the Malays drew their knives. A Chinaman was stabbed in the side, a serious wound being inflicted, and two of the Malays were badly mauled, one being hit in the left eye with a brick and stabbed in the back and the other being wounded on the head. Four of the Malays, including the two injured, were taken into custody and appeared before Mr. Hazeland on the 14th inst. One was charged with cutting and wounding, but as the Chinaman whom he had injured was unable to leave the Hospital he was removed until Tuesday. The other three were charged with disorderly conduct and carrying arms without lincenses.

District Watchman No. 10 said that at about half-past nine p.m. on the 13th inst. he was in Praya East when he heard a whistle blow. He ran into Queen's Road East and there saw a wounded Chinaman. In consequence of what he told him he ran after the first defendant, who had a knife in his hand and attempted to cut him. He arrested him.

Sanitary Inspector Cotton said that he was just retiring to bed when he heard a police whistle. He rushed down from St. Francis Street, where he lived, into Queen's Road East, and there saw the second defendant followed by a crowd of Chinese. He was running among the crowd stabbing right and left. He shouted out to him to drop the knife, and in reply the man said to him, "Go away, go away," and pointed the knife towards him. He attempted to close with him, but the man got away. He was immediately afterwards knocked down, a Chinaman striking him in the left eye with a brick. On getting up the man ran towards Arsenal Street. Here he stopped, gave his knife up to a soldier, and witness took him to No. 2. Police Station.

Chinese constable No. 296 said that on hearing a police whistle he went up Ship Street and saw the third defendant running with a knife in his hand. He knocked the knife out of his hand with his truncheon and arrested him. There was a crowd of Chinese about the man.

Inspector Ford, who has charge of No. 2 district, said he was in the Police Station when the defendants were brought in. There were two classes of houses in Ship Street, some being for Europeans and some for Chinese.

All the defendants told the same story. It was to the effect that they visited a house in Ship Street and on coming out were set upon by the Chinese.

His Worship said he was quite satisfied that this quarrel, or almost riot, was due to the fact that in this Ship Street there were houses both for Europeans and Chinese. That was a serious state of affairs and might cause a riot every night. The defendants had no business to use daggers. He knew that for years Malays had gone about with daggers, but it was an offence against the law. He thought, however, that justice would be met by calling upon them to enter into a bound, with one surety of $25 each, to keep the peace for six months. The defendants are seamen and live in a Malay boarding house in Lascar Row. The lodging-house-keeper agreed to act as surety.

## PLAGUE TREATMENT.

The following report by Dr. Francis W. Clark, Medical Officer of Health, on the method of dealing with outbreaks of bubonic fever (plague) is published:—

1, Notification.—All cases of infectious disease should be reported at once to the nearest Police Station or to the Sanitary Board (Telephone No, 257), or to the Medical Officer of Health (Telephone No. 120). This is compulsory on "all persons knowing or having reason to believe that any person has been attacked by or is suffering from" Bubonic Plague, Cholera or Small-pox (Bye-law 17, Ordinance 15 of 1894); but it is universally evaded by the Chinese and even by the Chinese "Doctors." The penalty for its evasion is $25.

2. Detection of the Sick.—In the absence of notification this can only be effected by by means of house to house visits. The Sanitary Board has power to institute such house to house visits in any district in which the disease may prevail and must define the limits of such district (Bye-law 25, Ordinance 15 of 1894).

The City of Victoria has been declared infected and four European officers of the Board with two Chinese constables are at present engaged in house to house visiting in No. 2 Health District while a Chinese doctor trained in Western medicine is making similar visits in No. 1 Health District, and two European Constables and a Chinese Constable are making visits in No. 9 Health District. Their hours of duty are from 5-8 a.m. and 2-5 p.m., and a copy of the instructions which have been issued to these officers is attached. The villages on the Kowloon Peninsula have also been declared infected and six European officers with three Chinese constables are engaged in house to house visits in Yaumati, Mongkoktsui, Taikoktsui and Hunghom.

3.—Removal of the Sick.—Ambulances for the removal of the sick are kept at the various Police Stations, at the Canton Wharf, and at the Board's matsheds at Praya East, Taipingshan, Yaumati and Hunghom, and sick persons are removed in these ambulances to the Tung Wah Hospital on application to the Sanitary Board, the Medical Officer of Health, or the Police, and are there examined by a Chinese Doctor trained in Western medicine and are either drafted at once by him to the Plague Hospital or detained under observation in case of doubt. In making any such application care should be taken to state distinctly whether the patient is alive or dead, for in the case of dead bodies, a dead-box is forwarded for the removal. The ambulance is attended by a Chinese constable who conveys the details concerning the case to the Hospital Authorities.

Heavy wooden boxes, with rubber washers fitted to the lids, are used for the removal of dead bodies to the Government Mortuary; these are kept at the various Police Stations and at the Board's matsheds and information concerning the death is forwarded on a card attached to the body.

4. Treatment of the Sick.—This is entirely in the hands of the Medical Department. The Government Hospital at Kennedy Town is supplemented by a series of Matshed Hospitals, also at Kennedy Town, which are managed by the authorities of the Tung Wah Hospital but are under the supervision of the Medical Department.

5. Disinfection of Infected Premises.—This is carried out by a European officer assisted by eight coloured foremen, a Chinese foreman and a varying number of coolies. As soon as it is known that a case of the disease has occurred at any house, a Chinese constable is sent from the nearest Police Station to detain all persons found therein (Bye-law 22, Ordinance 15 of 1894), and the officer in charge of the disinfection proceeds to the house to ascertain how many persons are detained there. He then procures, either from the matshed at Praya East or from the Disinfecting Station, as many suits of Government clothing as are needed for the persons so detained, and having thus provided these persons with clothing he removes their own clothing, bedding, curtains, and carpets, to the Steam Disinfecting Station, the clothing being tied up in sheets dipped in a solution of Jeyes' fluid and conveyed through the streets in baskets; persons who are able to obtain new or clean clothing from some uninfected premises are however not detained after they have discarded their infected clothing and handed it to the Inspector for disinfection. New goods, silk clothing which has not been recently worn, furs and leather goods are not removed to the Steam Disinfector, but must as a general rule remain on the premises until they have been fumigated. When the clothing, etc., is returned (in the course of some two hours) from the Disinfecting Station, the persons who have been detained are required to put on their own clothing and must then leave the premises for some 5 or 6 hours while it is disinfected and cleansed. The Government clothing is returned to the Disinfecting Station to be steamed before it is again used. The people so displaced from their homes are at liberty to make use of the Board's matshed shelters until the processes of disinfection of the premises are complete.

The disinfection of the premises consists in the spraying of the walls with a solution of perchloride of mercury (1 in 1,000) or fumigation with free chlorine obtained by the addition of diluted sulphuric acid to chlorinated lime (1 quart of a 1 in 8 solution of the acid to each lb of the chlorinated lime). Floors and furniture are then scrubbed with solution of Jeyes' fluid and the walls are then lime-washed, chlorinated lime being added to the lime-wash in the proportion of ½ lb to the gallon.

6. Burial of the dead.—This is carried out under the superintendence of one of the Board's Officers, all bodies being buried at the Kenedy-town Plague Cemetery, unless a special permit has been granted for burial elsewhere.

7. General Sanitary Precautions.—Chlorinated lime is supplied to all the public latrines for use in the bucket, and the officers of the Board are instructed to see that it is freely used.

A reward of two cents per head has been offered since January 16th for every rat brought to an officer of the Board, and some 25,000 rats have by this means been collected and destroyed.

FRANCIS W. CLARK,
Medical Officer of Health.

Hongkong, June, 1900.

Dr. Clark adds in a postscript:—This method of procedure applies practically to Asiatics only, as European cases are reported, and are treated by registered medical practitioners and are only removed to Hospital at the request of the medical attendant.

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Pursuant to an order of the Court of Admiralty the Chinese junk *Fleur de Lotus*, was put up for public auction at Colombo on the 22nd June. The junk which left Hongkong in January last was towed into Colombo some months back by the Shell Line steamer *Chigwell* from Singapore, having been built to the order of a Frenchman who intended exhibiting her at the Paris Exposition. Messrs. Delmege, Forsyth & Co., the local agents of the Shell Line, preferred a claim of 1,000 dollars for towing the junk, but her owner could not settle it and left Colombo, and later on the crew deserted the vessel. The claim was brought before the Supreme Court, which is also the Colonial Court of Admiralty, and it was ordered to sell the vessel by auction. At the sale, however, there were only a very few persons present. The vessel was put up for sale by Mr. L. H. Ephraims, auctioneer, and there were also present Mr. Jos. Grenier (Registrar of the Supreme Court), Mr. C. S. V. Morrison (representing Messrs. Delmege, Forsyth & Co.), the Hon. Mr. F. C. Loos and the Captain of the junk. The bidding started with R1,000 and the junk was purchased by Mr. Morrison, for Messrs. Syme & Co., of Singapore, for R1,100. The vessel has a fine collection of curios on board.

## THE GYMKHANA.

For once in a way the Jockey Club were favoured with fine weather on the 14th inst., when the third gymkhana of the season took place. The programme contained nine events. Six of Mr. G. H. Potts's horses ran and he was fortunate enough to secure five prizes, including two firsts, two seconds, and a third. His Demon King won the steeple-chase easily, while his Forest King literally ran away with the mile handicap. Tube Rose (Mr. R. M. Gray's) won the three-quarter mile by three lengths and Mr. Babington's Charlie the Waler race by the same distance. Three prizes ($16, $10 and $6) were offered for a leap frog race for soldiers and sailors. Eight couples entered. Two blue-jackets came in first and the artillery were second and third. The band of Royal Welch Fusiliers were in attendance. The following are the details:—

MILE RACE. For all China Ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Non-winners this season allowed 5 lbs. Winners of one race this season penalized 5 lbs., two races 7 lbs., three races 10 lbs. 1st prize presented by J. McKie Esq.; 2nd prize, $25.

Mr. R. M. Gray's Tube Rose, 10st. 11lbs. (Mr. Cruickshank) .. 1
Mr. G. H. Pott's Demon King, 11st. 2lbs. (Mr. Wilkin) 2
Mr. J. H. Pott's Tocsin, 12st. 0lbs. (Mr. Cox) .. 3
Mr. Cruickshank's Black Rose, 10st. 7lbs (Owner) .. ... 0

LADIES' NOMINATION. Gentleman will start from one mile post on pony with an envelope given him by the judges containing the name of some well-known popular air, ride to his nominator opposite the winning post and whistle the tune to her. The lady will write the name of the tune on a piece of paper, enclose it in an envelope, hand it to gentleman, who will ride to judges with it. First past judges with correct answer to win. The prizes from Gymkhana Fund.

Mr. Cruickshank, nominated by Miss Hartigan 1
Mr. Mulliken, nominated by Miss Grace ... 2

WALER RACE -5 furlongs. Previous winners 5 lbs. extra. Catch weights over 11 st. 5lb. first prize, presented by G. H. Potts Esq.; 2nd prize, $20.

Mr. Babington's Charlie (Mr. Gresson) ... 1
Mr. Wilkin's Magazine Gap (Owner) .. 2
Mr. Brutton's The Miser (Owner) 3
Mr. Weibels Ingo (Mr. Cruickshank) .. 0

STEEPLECHASE.—For all China ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Previous winners of any jump race this season penalized 7 lbs. for one win, 10 lbs. for two wins. First prize, presented by H. M. Bevis Esq.; 2nd prize, $20.

Mr. G. H. Potts' Demon King, 11st 7lb .. (Mr. Wilkins) 1
Mr. Gresson's Corbie, 11st 8lb (Owner) 2
Hon. J. J. Keswick's Digby Grand, 11st 11lb (Mr. Cruickshank) 3
Mr. G. H. Potts' Pirate King 11st 11lb ... (Mr. Cox) 0

LADIES' NOMINATION.—Despatch race. Gentleman A. will start from winning post, runs on foot about 100 yards to Gentleman B. B. will ride on pony round course to 1¼ mile post, dismount and get on a bicycle, ride to about 100 yards of winning post, hand despatch to nominator, who will be wheeled in past winning post in a rickshaw by A. Three prizes from Gymkhana Fund. Competitors to provide themselves with rickshaws. 6 entries or no third prize.

Messrs. Cruickshank and G. H. Potts (nominated by Mrs. Potts) ... ... 1
Messrs. Mulliken and Loring (nominated by Mrs. Grace) .. ... 2

MILE HANDICAP.—For all China ponies. First prize, presented by H. N. Mody, Esq.; 2nd prize, $25.

Mr. J. H. Potts' Forest King, 11st. 4lbs. ... (Mr. Cox) 1
Mr. G H. Potts' Tocsin, 11st. 8lbs. (Mr. Gresson) 2
Mr. Higgon's Pilgrim, 10st. 11lbs. .. (Mr. Wilkin) 3
Mr. Cruickshank's Black Rose, 10st. 8lbs. (Owner) 0

## MISSIONARIES IN CHINA.

The following remarks of Mr. Wong, pastor of the London Mission Chapel in Hongkong, with reference to a letter which appeared in our columns on the 5th inst., will be read with interest. Pastor Wong writes:—

On the 10th day of the 6th moon, *i.e.* the 5th of July according to Western calculation, a friend translated a paragraph by a Western friend, published in the *Hongkong Daily Press*, which refers to missionaries, stating that their method are not good, and that therefore there exists the present great calamity.

Although I do not know who this Western friend is, having read his article I have somewhat to say in reply to him. I trust he will not blame me, and if I err in what I say I trust this good friend will pardon me.

If you wish to know the Chinese mind it is important in the first place to read what Chinese history says about the murderous evil of barbarians, also how in ancient times the people feared them, and then you will know how it is the people hate foreigners to-day, and call them devils, "foreign devils."

*Literati* called Westerners barbarians; but now forced by treaty and there being no help for it, they call them "*Ocean men, Westerners.*" The feeling of hatred against foreigners has already been accumulated through several thousand years. Now to-day everywhere on the borderland many Westerners, presuming on their power, treat us Chinese almost like slaves. In some cases it is worse than the treatment of slaves. How then shall they not hate?

Personally, I have not seen how they treat Chinese in other places; but having been in Hongkong several decades I have seen many things. Hongkong is a British Colony and the laws are most just. Speaking impartially, Hongkong has changed wonderfully. The Government is now extremely mild and kind, and treats us Chinese far better than heretofore, and in Hongkong there has been absolutely no law case in connection with the Church, which has been dealt with unfairly. Nevertheless to-day when the Chinaman hears that China wishes to kill every missionary and foreigner, his heart, contrary to what might be expected, rejoices! I am afraid this is the case with six or seven out of every ten. Thus it may be known that it is very difficult to get rid of this feeling of hatred against foreigners. Those who gradually lose this feeling, and do not hate Westerners, are those who have entered the church and those who are friend of the converts.

From this we may learn that if we wish to remove this feeling possessed by the Chinese we must certainly employ the doctrine of Christianity, and preach it throughout the whole of China to melt this heart, which hates men of the outer nations, and which has been hardened through several thousand years.

In the second place it is important that the Chinese classics should be read so as to understand how the civilization of ancient generations dealt with barbarians, and what is the civilization of the Chinese Sages. Many men have read the choicest of the Sages' doctrine. Now referring to one's parents' wish for revenge, it says that one must not live with the enemy between the same heaven and earth (*i.e.* the son must kill his parents' enemy or be killed in the attempt - Translator). Again, those who do not treat me well must be treated according to straight principles. Moreover it says, "Repulse barbarians, do not allow them in China."

And the Chinese are always wishful to carry out these principles, and these principles have been instilled into the Chinese mind for over two thousand years. How then shall they not hate Westerners?

Hong Yau Wai and Leung Kai Chiu are men who understand the doctrines of Christianity; but although they praise Christian foreigners with their mouths, yet in their hearts they verily hate with extreme hatred both Jesus and Westerners, and therefore they have established a society for the preservation of Confucianism, and for the various sects.

When Kang Yau Wai was in difficulty he was rescued by a missionary, and yet in places beyond the sea he everywhere establishes Confucian temples and leads men to oppose Christianity. The British Government saved Hong Yau Wai and treated his party well, and yet Leung Kai Chiu not infrequently describes the badness of the British Government and looses soldiers on the new boundary to work evil. He treats Chinese harshly and stirs them up to hate Christianity and to hate foreigners. If at that time (*i.e.* prior to the coup d'état—Translator) Hong Yau Wai and Leung Kai Chiu's reform party had succeeded, and the societies he established to preserve Confucianism and various parties had flourished, I am afraid the calamities, which would have resulted in China through active opposition to Christianity and hatred of Westerners would be still greater and far more numerous than those caused by the Boxer Society to-day.

In the third place it is important to know that the gain and power, which the Great West has sought in China, are excessive, and it has continually desired to divide the Middle Kingdoms. Our Government knows well that possessing the country is just as if they had no country; but I fear, when it (division) is accomplished there will be difficulty. Therefore China, beforehand, makes a secret treaty with Russia and desires for once a great war hoping to be able to escape misfortune; hence the present calamity.

It is a pity there is a class of foreigners who know not that China's power is already absolutely lost, and therefore the Government is forced to do what is being done now.

But, on the other hand, I do not say that this trouble has nothing whatever to do with the business of converts' law cases. I only say that the people have borrowed this as a reason for raising a storm. That which is most patent is that six or seven out of every ten Chinese officials covet wealth, and skin the people, treating them with indifference. I do not know how much injustice the people of the country as a whole daily suffer. A few officials have a heart to sympathise with the people, and hence the people do not hate the officials as deeply as they do Westerners. For this reason, also, they have not wrought rebellion, or any great calamity. Perhaps one or two missionaries have through misunderstanding been prejudiced in some cases and helped at all hazards: yet as these cases do not come up to the cases of wrong treatment of the people by the officials by one in ten thousand times ten thousand, how have they given rise to this greatest calamity? Our Chinese palace officials consider the people's unjust suffering as a very little thing. How then should this great trouble arise on account of a few badly managed law cases in connection with the Church? Indeed, it has arisen because they (the officials) consider the loss of power a great thing. The officials wishing to raise the tariff were unable to be their own masters. If they did not give every advantage to the Westerners, then they were restricted by them.

Therefore there exists the present great calamity.

If you wish to avoid trouble in connection with the Church, you must reform the Chinese official's covetous heart, and the punishments of trial (*i.e.* trial by tortures - Translator).

To prevent our countrymen from suffering injustice, having no place where they might plead their cause, they have been obliged to ask the missionary to save them, and the missionary's heart could not bear to see them suffer and die without rescuing them. Hence, at times, he has helped them, and then the powerful among the non-Christians, together with rapacious officials, seeing they could not have their own way, have not infrequently made counter-charges, and there have been counter incriminations, and missionaries and converts have received such inelegant names.

Nevertheless, it is a thousand pities that when the wolves chase the sheep and the sheep call on men to rescue them, the Government does not blame the wolves, but censures those who would rescue the sheep.

Saddest of all is the fact that our Chinese people and Government have known a long time that Westerners in coming to China are bent on gain, and are not much bent on the doctrine (*i.e.* the propagation of Christianity translator), and therefore they know that to kill their (the Westerners') good countrymen is not of very much importance; but if they kill their country's disciples of gain, there will certainly be great trouble, and the Government being able to find fault with good men may prevent them from preaching Christianity.

## THE POPULATION OF SHANGHAI.

On the 2nd inst. we gave the result of the census at Shanghai, excluding the French Settlement. We now give the figures for the French Settlement on the 15th ult.:—

| | |
|---|---|
| French | 218 |
| German | 33 |
| American | 13 |
| British | 71 |
| Austrian | 13 |
| Belgian | 22 |
| Danish | 1 |
| Italian | 6 |
| Dutch | 4 |
| Japanese | 95 |
| Greek | 6 |
| Spanish | 2 |
| Portuguese | 35 |
| Parsees | 27 |
| Swedish and Norwegian | 1 |
| Swiss | 1 |
| Russian | 3 |
| Wallachian | 6 |
| Poles | 2 |
| Eurasian | 63 |
| Total | 622 |

The total comprised 282 male and 145 female adults, and 52 male and 143 female children. The total native population was in the Settlement 56,373, and in the Extension 24,153, in all 80,526, not including 4,120 afloat and 7,000 in passage, or a grand total of 91,646.

## THE ATTEMPT ON KANG YU-WEI AT SINGAPORE.

In connection with the telegram from Singapore which appeared in our issue of Saturday last, the following are the details of the affair as given by the *Straits Times* of the 12th inst.:—

Two Japanese gentlemen, reported to be of means and education, arrived in Singapore from Japan *vi*à Hongkong, over a week ago, so we are informed, and sought an interview with Kang Yu-wei, the Chinese Reformer, who is still residing in seclusion in Singapore. The interview was not granted, but instead, acting "on information received," the police are alleged to have arrested the two Japanese, who were said to have been armed, and who were lodged in the Civil prison. As a result of representations made by the Japanese Consul here, the matter has been investigated by the Acting Governor and other prominent Government officials; and the Japanese Consul has cabled to his Government for instructions.

With these particulars before him, a representative of the *Straits Times* called on the Japanese Consul in Singapore shortly after noon yesterday and had a lengthy interview with him. The Japanese Consul informed our representative that two educated and well-known Japanese gentlemen named Miyazaki Torazo and Kiofuzi Kohichiro arrived in Singapore about two weeks ago from Japan *via* Hongkong. The former wrote to Kwang-Hu-Wei, through Mr. Khoo Siok Wan, asking for an order to obtain his (Kang Yu-wei's) opinion regarding the crisis in China. Kang Yu-wei when in Japan had always accompanied Miyazaki Torazo and had sometimes lived in his house. On Friday evening last, the two Japanese were arrested in a certain Japanese hotel in Singapore, by, it is said, the Chief Police Officer, his assistant, and four police inspectors, and a possé of men, under the Banishment Ordinance, on suspicion, the Japanese Consul States, of desiring to do injury to Kang Yu-wei. On Monday morning, and again on Tuesday morning, enquiries were held, at which Sir Alexander Swettenham, the Acting Governor, Mr. Egerton, the Acting Colonial Secretary, Mr. Collyer, the Attorney-General, and the Japanese Consul were present. The two men were lodged in the Civil Prison. Four other Japanese arrived by the French mail to join the two already named, but hearing of the arrest, they have put up at a Singapore hotel. The Consul states that these four Japanese, who have recently arrived, can prove that the two arrested Japanese are not the suspects they are supposed to be. The Japanese Consul does not know what reason the police had for arresting two Japanese subjects, and he says that he told the Acting Governor and the Acting Colonial Secretary at the inquiry that the men were not bad characters. Miyazaki Torazo is reported to be the correspondent of several influential Japanese newspapers, and Kiofuzi Kohichiro is a member of the East Asiatic Same Character Society of Japan *(To a do bun kwai)* of which Prince Konoye of Japan is the President. The four other Japanese gentlemen staying at a Singapore hotel are the intimate friends of the arrested men, and one is the chief Editor of an influential Japanese paper, the *Nippon*, which is published in Tokyo. Another is the younger brother of Ozaki Yukio, the ex-Minister for the Department of Education in Japan.

In conclusion the Japanese Consul said:—I have telegraphed to my Government and I am afraid that this matter will injure the good feeling of Japan towards Great Britain, as these men are influential newspaper correspondents and are related to the political parties of Japan.

From another source, we learn that in the boxes of the two men arrested were found a draft for $27,000, $250 in cash, and two Japanese swords.

Later, we learn that the Japanese Consul was informed, yesterday afternoon, that the two Japanese subjects were to be banished from the Colony for five years. This morning they were placed on board the Japanese steamer *Sado Maru*, which sailed at two o'clock to-day for Hongkong.

It is stated that one of the four Japanese who have recently arrived in Singapore has been detained by the police on suspicion. The Japanese Consul, we understand, intends to lodge a potters in the matter.

## APPOINTMENT OF SECRETARY OF THE PHILIPPINE COMMISSION.

The Commission announce the election of Mr. Arthur W. Fergusson to the position of Secretary of the Commission. Mr. Fergusson was previously the Spanish Secretary and has been acting as Secretary to the Commission since its organization in Washington on the 1st April. Mr. Fergusson, while a native of California, has spent the greater portion of his official life in Washington. With a thorough Spanish education and a residence in the city of Mexico of about fourteen years he has been considered by the U. S. Government as the most eligible appointment to many positions, having to deal with the translation and interpreting of Spanish language and with the more intricate problems of Spanish law. Mr. Fergusson served as official interpreter to the Pan-American Conference, Secretary of the International Monetary Commission, Assistant Secretary to the Inter-Continental Railway Commission, Secretary of the U. S. and Chilian Claims Commission and Secretary of the U. S. and Venezuelan Claims Commission. He was for three years before receiving his present position of Chief Translator of the Bureau of American Republics, with the exception of three months spent during the autumn and winter of 1898 as interpreter to the U. S. and Spanish Peace Commission.

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The two men charged with stowing away on the *Loongsang*, which was bound for Manila, have been fined $10 each, and the cook $100 for aiding and abetting.

The small French Colony, in connection with the Arsenal, at Foochow, is at present deprived of all its ladies and children; the last to leave being Madame David and her family by the s.s. *Pelayo*. The majority are going back to Europe. The authorities, in view of possible trouble, have deemed this step advisable. A similar exodus is taking place at all the coast and rivers ports.

We have received the annual report of the Shell Transport and Trading Co., Limited. The profits of the year, after deducting agents' commission, were £366,069 9s. 4d. and the Directors propose to deal with the balance as follows:—Interim Dividends already paid at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, free of Income Tax (as compared with 6 per cent. for the year 1898), £144,000; Provision for depreciation of steamers and installations, £64,495 9s. 10d.; Amount carried to reserve, £100,000; Balance carried forward (as compared with £7,027 10s. 3d. for 1898), £39,621 7s. 6d.

## CANTON.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

### A BIG CHINESE MEETING.

Canton, 14th July.

A meeting was held on the 3rd ult. in the Temple of the 500 Genii, at which Messrs. Lao Hok Shun, Lo Sew Kong, Chan Chew Seong, Chü Ping Kwan, Chung Sik Wong, Soyün Sui, Leong Sew San, Wong Po Hee, Leong Hang Kwai, Lo Kai Tung, Pun Yün Mui, and most of the principal inhabitants, gentry, and headmen of guilds were present. Lao Hok Shun presided and said:—In pursuance of the proclamation of H.E. the Viceroy we are here to consider the scheme proposed by him. You are no doubt aware that it is in time of rebellion that one's loyalty and patriotism can best be shown. On hearing of the disturbances caused by the Boxers at Peking, the people of Canton have rightly been indignant, and we wish to manifest our loyal feeling and patriotism by co-operating with the officials to carry out certain measures for the protection of our lives and property. From the Imperial edicts and news constantly to hand we learn that the foreign soldiers, the Boxers, and the Imperial troops had been fighting and killing each other, which is greatly to be regretted. The people here also fear a local rising and attack from without; such fear constantly preys upon their minds. The robbers of Canton are unruly and ferocious, and as the minds of the people are agitated by the wild rumours spread by the evil-disposed persons we are very much concerned, and ought to prepare to guard against any emergency. By acting together we shall be able to do a great deal for our good. With reference to the scheme proposed by the Viceroy of imposing a tax on the landlords and tenants, so that out of one year's rent they shall pay one month's each for street patrol, I think that half a month's rent will be quite sufficient, considering the large number of houses in Canton; and the small houses of the poor and shanties may be exempted so as to show the clemency of the Government. This money is to be expended on nothing else but patrol service only. The four principal hospitals are to be in charge of it, keep the accounts, and collect it, and then to post up those who have paid on the walls of the hospitals for public inspection. If the Western Suburb contributes to it, money shall be expended for the protection of that district, and if other districts refuse to pay they shall also be watched by the soldiers of the garrisons or street watchmen. In case any landlord or tenant refuses to pay, the Committee of the Hospital shall petition the Bureau to enforce the payment. This step is necessary under these circumstances: In the first place the Imperial coffer is almost exhausted; and secondly in view of the present crisis at the North it is deemed necessary to increase the army for the protection of the frontier, and to have patrol service for the protection of the inhabitants against robbers.

### SOME SUGGESTIONS.

Chü Ping Kwan said:—Of all the workmen and artisans of the 72 guilds, those of the jade-stone, silkweaving, glassware and hard wood carving are the most numerous, the most rowdy and aggresive class. As we are in need of more soldiers at present for patrol service it would be fitting to enrol them, and make the head of each guild responsible for his men. A station should be established in every street. Let ten men be under one corporal and 100 men under one sergeant. The men to be soldiers must be young and strong, and not old and weak. Let them be taught drilling four times a month under the inspection of the military officers and gentry, and do patrol duty by turns night and day. In case of robbery or attack they should sound the alarm by blowing whistles, and others will go to help them. They should watch the movements of the local banditti and all suspicious characters, and find out their places of rendevous and stop their meetings. Wherever a number of people gather together in the street they must disperse them. To do away with gambling would be a mistake, as most of the rogues and vagabonds frequent the gambling places daily in search of a living. The detectives' duty is to search the opium divans, gambling dens, low class brothels, lodging houses and shanties, and

to be on the wharfs of the Hongkong and Macao steamers to watch, and when they come across a stranger or person of doubtful character or any person carrying firearms, they should take him to the guard-house to investigate matters, and if he can give a satisfactory account of himself, let him off on bail. Of all the regiments in Kwangtung those of Cheang-yung-choi, On-yung and Mo-yung are the best. If such rebellious gangs as Foo Chan Hoi and Ao Shun and other secret societies intend to attack Canton, we shall be able to resist them. It is a fact that the navy of Canton is known only as a name, consequently we have to engage a Japanese naval instructor to train the marines, and have to strengthen the fleet by an increase of twenty more small steamers to cruise about along the North, West, and Canton rivers to look after pirates, and also for protection of the foreign firms at Shameen. Lately the robbers or rebels have been employing such pretexts as that of killing foreigners and native Christians, but in reality they mean to raise a rebellion. In the ammunition-store the quick-firing guns, rifles, old and new, different kinds of cartridges are mixed up, and the soldiers do not know which will fit which; they will have to be sorted and re-examined and put into proper order. The provisions of Canton are evidently not enough for four months; consequently should an enemy blockade the port it will not be able to hold out long. We should take certain steps, say form a joint stock company to buy rice from abroad and store it here for our supply, free of *lekin* and customs duty on importation. Lastly we should have a public debating society, where we can discuss and air our opinions and submit them to the consideration of the authorities.

THE END OF THE MEETING.

After a long and animated discussion in which each one tried to vie with the other in loud talk, until another interrupted by cutting him short, in the irregular unmethodical Chinese way, a set of ten rules was adopted, to be submitted to H.E. the Viceroy for approval. A committee of sixteen men of the respectable and well-known class was also selected.

Later.

HOW TO MAKE GENERALS.

Since writing the above I have learnt from reliable source that the pirate chiefs Ao Shun and Foo Chun Hoi have surrendered and are appointed generals of the army by the Viceroy. With Liu Yung Foo, the Black Flag chief, we now have here three generals of the same type.

THE SUBSCRIPTION LIST.

For the expenses of maintaining the armies and frontier defence, H.E. the Viceroy Li Hung-chang has subscribed Tls. 2,000,000, Lao Hok Shun Tls. 2,000,000, Provincial Governor Tak Tls. 500,000, Hoppo Tls. 500,000, Provincial Treasurer Tls. 500,000, Provincial Judge Tls. 500,000, Salt Commissioner Tls. 500,000, Grain Commissioner Tls. 500,000. Besides, sixty to seventy million taels are deposited in the Treasury for payment of foreign loans, and if necessary they will be expended in case of emergency.

A POETICAL PROCLAMATION.

The Viceroy Li Hung-chang and the Provincial Governor have jointly issued a short proclamation in verse to caution the people from disturbing the Christians, and inventing wild rumours. It says that they are here to protect the frontier and pacify the people and no person is allowed to disturb, insult, or ill-treat any Christians or spread any unfounded rumours to incite rebellion. Any person acting against this order will be arrested and heavily punished, if not beheaded.

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Canton, 17th July.

THE VICEROY'S DEPARTURE.

H.E. Viceroy Li Hung-chang leaves by s.s. *Anping* to-day at 5 p.m. and takes with him altogether 281 persons; his suit and luggage goes by s.s. *Fushun* which leaves at 2 p.m. It is believed that His Excellency will not return to Canton again, as last night he received a telegram appointing him Viceroy of Chihli. The Commissioner Mr. Paul King and two native employes of the I. M. C. accompany him to-day.

CONSEQUENCES IN CANTON.

All the Chinese shops with English sign-boards and The Eqitable Life Assurance Agency in the city have had their boards taken down, for fear of riot after the departure of the Viceroy, with the exception of those in the Sap Pat Po street.

AND SHAMEEN.

The Shameen defence corps will patrol the Settlement regularly after His Excellency's departure. Four gunboats are now in port, lying opposite the Bund, for the defence of Shameen, viz., one English, one American and two French. It is said that probably one of the French gunboats will leave shortly.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by our correspondents.]

### LETTERS FOR MACAO.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

Macao, 14th July.

Sir,—As we are now anxious to receive news of the present affairs in the North, we shall be obliged if the Postmaster General of Hongkong can send up letters from his port twice a day by s.s. *Heungshan* and s.s. *Kwai Lum*; the latter is more convenient as she arrives here by noon.

Thanking you in anticipation for the kindness in inserting in your valuable paper,—We are, sir, yours etc.,

FOREIGN RESIDENTS.

### THE DEFENCE OF CANTON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

Canton, 14th July.

Sir,—With reference to correspondence under the above heading, I am inclined to agree with Consul Scott in his disparagement of the too ready use of force, and am inclined to think that, judging by the measures proposed, if we are not very careful any trouble which occurs will probably of our own making rather than otherwise. There may be Baden-Powells amongst us flaming to distinguish themselves and to earn Victoria Crosses; but whilst giving them all credit, for my part I consider "Discretion the better part of valour!"

The policy should be purely and simply *Scoot!* First the women and children, and then the men to follow, after covering their retreat. Defence? To stop and fight? What for? For bricks and mortar, rags, bits of painted mud, and dead wood! I ask you, *mes braves*, is it for these that you would sacrifice your valuable bodies, not to mention souls? Besides, my friends, is there no such thing as *claims?* Elastic and expanding claims? Possibly "L. Mefford" and "Resident" have possessions which no claims can satisfy; or they may consider "a bird in the hand worth two in the bush!" Or they way have come to the conclusion that life in Shameen is hardly worth the living at the best of times, and much less so when you're in hourly dread, real or imaginary, of getting your throat cut. If so they are welcome to stand by, and defend their possessions with the last drop of their heroic blood. But to us the majority who own no more of Shameen soil than we can comfortably cram into our hats or pockets, a life-policy, a lottery ticket, and a few domestic encumbrances which will be as glad to get rid of us as we shall be to get rid of them under the circumstances, how foolish we should be to stop and defend other peoples' property. What's all the world to a man when his wife's a widow? Let those fight to protect property who are paid for it. We are civilians, not soldiers. We may fight to protect the lives of others, or our own, but is it worth to kill or to be killed for bricks, mortar, stone, wood, and mud, which can easily be replaced—possibly at a profit—new for old! In all this I am supposing, of course, a proper riot, joined in by overwhelming numbers, the regulars possibly included, and not a mere *fracas*. Under such circumstances Shameen, with the force at hand, could not be depended for any length of time, and retreat alone should be thought of. My suggestions would be a wide awake lookout "patrol"; a signal system by day and night; women to the boats. Then to the bridges. Then men to follow to boats. As to the suggestion to clean the creek, I believe it would bring about just what we wish to avoid. It would be more ill-judged than was the firing of a salute on the "Glorious 4th," which to my certain knowledge sent three women almost into fits on the Shameen, and sent some scores of Chinamen into the country to hunt up their ancestors' graves. "Resident" admits that trouble was caused not long ago by an attempt to remove only *one* boat; how much more would it be the case in the present time, were general action taken in the matter. It may need only a spark to ignite the fire. Once lit, who knows to where it may extend?—Yours, etc.,

PHILOSOPHER.

## CONSULAR REPORT.

ICHANG.

In his report on the trade of Ichang for 1899 Mr. Acting Consul Wilton notes a substantial increase, both in the local trade with other treaty ports (chiefly Shanghai, Hankow and Chungking) and the transhipment trade between Chungking and the riverain ports (chiefly Hankow and Shanghai). The former has advanced from £193,009 in 1898 to £555,938; the latter from £2,298,437 in 1898 to £4,674,949. The total trade of the port has thus more than doubled itself in the last year. This Mr. Witton attributes to the restoration of confidence in Szechuan following the suppression of the Yumantzu rebellion. "It is unlikely," says Mr. Wilton, "that the trade for 1900 will increase to the same phenomenal extent, unless some new factor, such as the successful competition of steam with junk transport, be brought to bear." It is to be feared that we must now wait another year or more to see this new factor in operation. The same remark may apply to Mr. Wilton's statement:—"The experiment of steam navigation of the upper Yangtze should be solved in 1900, as a British and German steamer will commence to run between Ichang and Chungking in May and June respectively." The full trial of the experiment has unfortunately been interrupted by recent events, and we may have to wait for some time to see a repetition of the satisfactory trade record for 1899. This trade, it must be noted, is entirely with native treaty ports, and there is no direct foreign trade. In conclusion, Mr. Wilton's remarks on Ichang as a trade centre and on the navigation of the upper Yangtze may be quoted:—"The main drawbacks to the development of Ichang as an improtant trade centre are the mountainous nature of the surrounding country and the deplorable state of the roads connecting Ichang with producing districts. The present status of Ichang is due chiefly to its geographical position, situated as it is at the lower end of the difficult and dangerous stretch of river leading up into the province of Szechuan. It is the present terminus for steam navigation. Down-river cargo is transhipped into native junks bound up river, while the up-river cargo brought down by junks is transhipped into steamers for Hankow and thence on to Shanghai. The advent of steamers to run between Ichang and Chungking will tend to increase exports from and ultimately imports to Chungking, and thereby increase imports into and re-exports from Ichang. As these steamers will be the means of increasing trade and, therefore, the customs revenue, it would appear to be incumbent on the Chinese Central Government to endeavour to lesson the dangers of navigation by some artificial means. Judging, however, from present indications, the central authorities will neither attempt the work themselves nor even permit interested parties to do so."

The Rev. A. H. Smith, author of *Chinese Characteristics* and *Village in China*, was in Peking with Mrs. Smith, with twenty-five ladies and eight men of the American Board Mission who escaped from Tungchow. This makes a total of about forty members of the American Board, twenty-three of the American Methodist, and eight of the American Presbyterian Mission, who may be still in Peking.

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A portion of the remains of Buddha, presented by the Siamese Government to Japan, arrived at Nagasaki on the 12th by the *Rohilla*, in charge of several of the chief Japanese prelates of the Buddhist faith, who journeyed to Bangkok to receive the relics. The latter will be exhibited in the principal towns of Kyushu and will be enshrined finally in one of the principal temples of Kyoto.

## THE UNITED ASBESTOS ORIENTAL AGENCY, LD.

The following is the report for presentation to shareholders at the fourth ordinary annual meeting, to be held at the offices of Messrs. Dodwell & Co., Limited, Queen's Building, on Wednesday, the 25th day of July, at 3 o'clock.

Gentlemen,—The General Managers have now the pleasure to lay before the shareholders the accompanying statement of accounts for the year ended 31st May, 1900.

ACCOUNTS.

The balance at the credit of profit and loss account after writing off $2,067.85 for depreciation, and including $6,991 brought forward from last year is $15,979.34 which it is proposed to appropriate as follows:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amount voted to Mr. A. Anderson at last annual meeting | | $1,000.00 |
| To place to reserve fund | | 2,000.00 |
| To pay a dividend at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum on ordinary shares. | | |
| On $19,800 for six months ending 30th November, 1899 | $1,485.00 | 4,455.00 |
| On $39,600 for six months ending 31st May, 1900 | 2,970.00 | |
| To General Managers' remuneration | | 2.000.00 |
| To pay further dividend of 30 cents per share on 9,900 ordinary shares | | 2,970.00 |
| To pay $29.70 per share on 100 founders' shares | | 2.970.00 |
| To amount carried forward to new account | | 584.34 |
| | | $15,979.34 |

During the year it was found necessary to make a call of $2 per share in order to meet the growing requirements of the Company's business, and we trust the result of the twelve months' working will be satisfactory to the shareholders.

AUDITOR.

The accounts now presented have been audited by Mr. W. H. Potts, who, being eligible, offers himself for re-election.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.,
General Managers.

BALANCE SHEET, 31st MAY, 1900.

| LIABILITIES. | $ | c. |
|---|---|---|
| To capital 9,900 ordinary shares of $10, of which $4 per share paid | $39,600.00 | |
| 100 founders' shares of $10 fully paid | 1,000.00 | |
| | | 40,600.00 |
| To bills payable | | 4,964.24 |
| To sundry creditors | | 8,075.33 |
| To profit and loss account, balance | | 15,979.34 |
| | | $69,618.91 |

| ASSETS. | $ | c. |
|---|---|---|
| By value of launch *Gladiator* as per last account | $6,750.00 | |
| Less written off | 1,750.00 | |
| | | 5,000.00 |
| By value of furniture, fittings as per last account | 400.00 | |
| Since expended | 217.85 | |
| | 617.85 | |
| Less written off | 317.85 | |
| | | 300.00 |
| By value of material on hand | | 40,062.46 |
| By unexpired portion of insurance policies | | 89.44 |
| By sundry debtors | | 7,749.69 |
| By cash in bank | | 16,390.70 |
| By cash in hands of General Managers | | 26.62 |
| | | $69,618.91 |

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT, MAY 31 T, 1900.

| | $ | c. |
|---|---|---|
| To trade expenses, salaries, commissions, launch working, rent advertising | | 31,476.83 |
| To interest | | 242.51 |
| To auditor's fee | | 50.00 |
| To depreciation for year ending 31st May | | 2,067.85 |
| To balance carried to new account | | 15,979.34 |
| | | $49,816.03 |

| | $ | c. |
|---|---|---|
| By balance from last account | | 6,991.00 |
| By profit on sales | | 42.805.03 |
| By transfer fees | | 20.00 |
| | | $49,816.03 |

Lead has greatly increased in price as a result of the war in hina, and there is said to be a combination of American and Japanese merchants to corner the article in view of the necessities of the occasion.—*Kobe Chronicle.*

## INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

The following is the report of the proceedings at the nineteenth ordinary general meeting of the Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited, held on Thursday, 7th June, at the Offices of the Company, 29, Cornhill, London, E.C.:—

Mr. JAMES MACANDREW, Chairman of the Board of Directors, presided.

The CHAIRMAN: The Secretary will read the notice convening the meeting.

The SECRETARY (Mr, A. G. WELLS) read the notice.

The CHAIRMAN congratulated the Shareholders on the satisfactory accounts which had been laid before them. It is true that the earnings of the steamers do not quite reach the total of the previous year, which was an exceptionally good one; but still they are satisfactory and have enabled us to carry forward an increased amount to next year. One reason contributing to this favourable result is that this time there is no loss by exchange to be debited to revenue account. On the contrary, this account has shown some profit, which has been added to exchange reserve account, where it will be a provision for any future adjustment that may be needed. Having carried forward so large a sum as £27,588 to the following year, the question has been asked why we do not increase the dividend and so distribute a larger amount among the shareholders. There are two reasons for that—first, we cannot always count upon a continuance of the present returns. We must be prepared to take bad years with good, and we generally find that after a time of brisk trade a reaction comes, which has to be provided for. Secondly, and this reason has more particularly influenced us, there is the liability we have incurred on shipbuilding account, for a portion of which this reserve is set apart. The increase in the tonnage of the fleet has led to the increased amount written off for depreciation. This provision is very carefully attended to, and the cost of our vessels stands now at not more than 10 guineas a ton, which I think a very moderate figure taking old and new together, It has been absolutely necessary to make additions to the fleet that we may be in a position to meet the new demands for tonnage which are continually arising in China. Towards this end we have commenced a new vessel, now building on the Clyde, which will carry over 5,000 tons, and have secured to other comparatively new vessels of smaller size, about 2,500 tons, which will prove very serviceable on the coast. The traffic all over the China seas with the neighbouring countries (of Tonquin, Siam, The Straits, Java, Japan and the Philippine Islands) has increased of late so as to necessitate additional steamers for working these lines. Hitherto we have paid for our vessels out of revenue. and by means of temporary loans, the latter now reduced to a small sum. But there is still the resource of adding somewhat to our capital, there being an unappropriated balance of over 10,000 shares of our first issue which can be allotted, should it become necessary, at par, and which may be regarded as a good investment looking to the dividends lately paid.

A new steamer is being built in Shanghai to meet requirements for the river trade from Hankow to Ichang. A further extension of the line to Chungking, higher up the Yangtsze, is more problematical, the difficulties of navigation being very great, and some of Her Majesty's surveying officers are understood to have reported unfavourably upon it. I regret to say that, according to the newspapers, one of our steamers has lately been atttacked on the Yangtsze by Chinese pirates disguised as passengers, but as yet it is impossible to say what mischief has been done. The West River trade referred to in the last two Reports is still carried on, though not with very brilliant results. There is a good passenger traffic, but that in goods is not so considerable. If the obstacles put in our way by the Chinese authorities were removed the results would be better. The Customs regulations promulgated for the inland navigation of China really amount to a prohibition. Until steamers are free to take up cargo and passengers wherever they can get them, instead of at a few fixed points, this trade will receive very little development. The state of China at the present time is exceedingly serious, and foreigners appear to be in no little danger both to their property and their lives. The situation certainly calls for combined action on the part of the Powers, but whether an effectual remedy of this nature will be prompty applied remains to be seen. It is to be hoped that our Government will insist on efficient protection being extended to the interests of British subjects in China.

The *Kow Shing* case, now six years old, has been referred by the British and Chinese Governments to the arbitration of Mr. Choate, the American Ambassador to this country. We could not have a better or more able man than Mr. Choate to decide upon the merits of the case.

After offering to supply any further information that might be asked for, the Chairman concluded by moving "That the Report of the Directors and the Accounts for 1899, be approved and passed."

Mr. WILLIAM KESWICK, M.P., seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN then moved "That the dividend of six per cent. and the bonus of two per cent. as recommended in the report, be and are hereby declared payable on the 9th inst," which was seconded by Mr. WILLIAM PATERSON and carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN: Two of our Directors retire on the present occasion, Mr. THOMAS REID and Mr. WILLIAM PATERSON. Mr. REID has been a Director since the commencement of the Company. I am sorry to say that he is prevented from attending on the present occasion by a severe illness; however, we still hope for the benefit of his services. I therefore beg to move—

"That the retiring Directors, Messrs. THOMAS REID and W. PATERSON be and hereby are re-elected."

Mr. KESWICK: I beg to second the resolution.

The motion was then put and carried.

Mr. F. B. EASTWOOD: I beg to move, "That the Auditors, Messrs. TURQUAND, YOUNGS and Co. be and hereby are re-elected for the ensuing year."

Mr. E. SAWER: I have great pleasure in seconding that.

The motion was also agreed to.

Mr. CARLSON: I wish to point out to you the great difficulty we labour under in the East with regard to the transfer of shares. We have to send our shares home to London to be transferred, and unless you are resident at Hongkong you cannot have them transferred in your name. I wish to ask if there is anything in the Articles of Association that would prevent Hongkong from becoming a general place for the transfer of shares for the Eastern ports? I am sure if there was any place where the shares could be transferred there, the shares would immediately go up to par in the East, and you would have an opportunity of issuing the balance of them.

The CHAIRMAN: The answer to that is that the fault does not lie with the Directors, with the Company, or with the Articles of Association, but with the law of the land. An Act has been passed, called the Colonial Registration Act, which applies to the Colonies merely, and the law is that any transfer of shares, which occurs beyond the limits of the Colony in which the Company has a register, must be transferred at the headquarters of the Company. That is the law and we cannot remedy it at all; we should be very glad to do so if we could.

Mr. CARLSON: Thank you.

Mr. F. W, KITCHING: I don't think we ought to separate without passing a cordial vote of thanks to the Chairman and the management, for their continued successful care of the Company's interests. It must be a matter of congratulation to all, that the Board has been again able to give the same good dividend and bonus as they did last year.

Mr. SAWER: I have very great pleasure in seconding that, and if I am not out of order I should like to ask a question. Now that the dividend payments of the Company are getting up to so satisfactory an amount, would it not be possible to pay an interim dividend instead of an annual one? I merely ask that as a question.

The resolution was then put and carried by acclamation.

The CHAIRMAN: Well, gentlemen, I am much obliged to you for the vote of thanks, which has been moved and seconded. With regard to the enquiry which has been made just now, I can only say that the question will have the consideration of the Board. I think there is some reason in it, and it is a matter which has not escaped our attention altogether, but we have thought it better to adhere to the former practice of the Company so far. However, it will be taken into consideration and I hope we shall meet you with an equally satisfactory account a year hence. (Applause.)

The proceedings then terminated.

## HONGKONG VOLUNTEER CORPS.

### "C" MACHINE GUN COMPANY.

The monthly picnic in connection with the above unit took place on the 15th inst. A launch left East Point at 1.45 p.m., calling at Murray Pier at 2 p.m. After a run as far as Quarry Bay the launch was headed for Stonecutters' Island and here a competition took place between the Right and Left Half sections of the company, the ranges being 200 and 500 yards. Though the day was fine it was not very good for shooting and accordingly the scores were not phenomenal. The Right Half proved the winners, their total being 361 against 302. The following were the best scores:—

| | 200. | 500. | H'cap. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| * Sergeant Smillie | 26 | 21 | scratch | 47 |
| * Sergeant Bevan | 19 | 18 | 9 | 46 |
| * Gunner J. Lee | 17 | 20 | 9 | 46 |
| * Sergt.-Mjr. Roger | 19 | 21 | 2 | 42 |
| * Bomb. Gloyue | 19 | 16 | 7 | 42 |
| Gun. McCorquodale | 22 | 16 | 3 | 41 |
| Gunner Galbraith | 17 | 18 | 6 | 41 |
| Gunner C. Lee | 19 | 15 | 7 | 41 |
| Gunner S. Gidley | 18 | 15 | 8 | 41 |

* Winners of Spoons.

## THE HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

### LONG RANGE CUP AND SPOONS, SCORES.

| | 600 yds. | 700 yds. | 800 yds. | Handi-cap. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| * Mr. M. S. Northcote | 22 | 31 | 24 | 15 | 92 |
| * Mr. J. Pidgeon | 31 | 33 | 27 | — | 91 |
| * Inspt. McLennan | 28 | 29 | 31 | — | 88 |
| Mr. G. H. May | 23 | 26 | 19 | 20 | 88 |
| Lt. Threlfell, R.N. | 29 | 23 | 20 | 12 | 84 |
| C.S.M. Wallace, R.E. | 28 | 34 | 17 | — | 79 |
| Mr. P. Wodehouse | 28 | 23 | 8 | 20 | 79 |

Mr. Northcote winner of the Cup.
* Winners of Spoons.

## HONGKONG.

The Dutch cruiser *Holland*, which arrived here on the 1st inst., left for Shanghai on the 14th inst.

Mr. E. C. Lewis has been appointed a Director of the Widows and Orphans Fund, *vice* Mr. C. W. Duggan, absent on leave.

A Proclamation is published in the *Gazette* extending for a further period of four months the export from the Colony or the carriage coastwise of arms, ammunition, gunpowder, and naval and military stores.

Two men have been arrested for being concerned in the robbery of a Chinaman near Man Tan Wai on the 12th inst. The complainant and the police were searching for them when they met them near to where the robbery took place The men were arrested and brought up at the Magistracy on the 14th inst., when they were remanded for further enquiries.

A boy 16 years of age, named Lam Chi, was on the 13th inst. sentenced to a month's hard labour for obtaining four brass door-bolts by false pretences. At one time he worked for a contractor named Tam Wo, and had been in the habit of going to a shop in Wellington Street for different things. The other day—after he had left Tam Wo's employ—he went to the shop and said his master had sent him for four brass door-bolts which were handed to him. He was subsequently found endeavouring to sell them to a marine hawker by a district watchman and arrested.

At about ten o'clock p.m. on the 14th inst. a man was walking along Kowloon Road at Wa Tau Wai when he was shot by some men who were evidently in wait for him. Hearing the shot the police proceeded in the direction whence it came and found the man seriously wounded. He was sent to the Hospital. The outrage is supposed to be the work of a trades union.

The following are the returns of the average amount of bank notes in circulation and of specie in reserve during the month ended 30th June:—

| Banks. | Average amount. | Specie in Reserve. |
|---|---|---|
| Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China ... | $ 2,889,062 | $1,500,000 |
| Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation. | 7,936,667 | 5,000,000 |
| National Bank of China, Limited ..... | 441,925 | 150,000 |
| Total ..... | $11,267,654 | $6,650,000 |

An Indian watchman employed at the docks at Aberdeen was on the 17th inst. charged with disorderly behaviour at Aberdeen and also with assaulting a Chinaman. The complainant said that the defendant came knocking at his door and because he objected to his coming into his house the defendant struck him with a stick. He called the police and gave the man into custody.—The defendant's story was that the complainant asked him into his house and made him drunk. He remembered nothing after this. A fine of $3, or seven days, was imposed for disorderly conduct and one of $5, or 14 days for assault.

A coolie named Li Yau was charged on the 14th inst. with stealing a gold watch and chain from a Chinese child about two years old. An amah said that on the previous afternoon she was in Tung Man Street, off Graham Street, with the child in her arms, the watch and chain being fastened on to the child's jacket. The defendant came fast, snatched away the watch, and ran away.—District Watchman No. 11 said he was standing at the end of Pottinger Street when he heard the previous witness calling out. At the same time he saw the defendant running down towards Queen's Road and he gave chase, catching him at the entrance to Lee Yuen Street West. He found the watch and chain wrapped up in his jacket. He took him to the Police Station.—The defendant said he heard a noise as though something had fallen and on looking down saw the watch and picked it up and walked away. He was followed by a crowd and at the entrance to Lee Yuen Street was stopped by a district watchman, who arrested him. He offered to give up the watch to him.—Sentenced to six months' hard labour and ten strokes with the birch rod.

John Alfreds, lamp trimmer on the s.s. *Teenkai*, appeared before Mr. Hazeland on the 14th inst. to prefer a charge of assault against a couple of Chinamen employed on the same ship. He said that at about five o'clock the previous Monday afternoon he was disinfecting a certain portion of the ship with Jeyes' fluid when the defendants attacked him, the second throwing a basin at him and cutting his head open and the first hitting him on the wrist with a chopper.—His Worship: Were there no words between you?—The Complainant: None at all.—His Worship: It is very extraordinary that these men should come and attack you without anything being said—Inspector Gauld: They say that they were having their food and that some of the Jeyes' fluid got on to it.—The Complainant: I am positive there was none on the food. I walked by where their food was, and a little may have dropped on to the deck from the outside of the bucket.—R. G. Woodgate, second officer on the *Teenkai*, said he was on duty on the bridge when he saw the lamp-trimmer standing on deck with his head bleeding. He blew his whistle, and on seeing the first defendant strike at the complainant with a chopper he rushed down to his assistance, seizing the first defendant and putting him in irons—His Worship: Can you suggest any reason for the assault?—Witness: They said some of the Jeyes' fluid got on to their food. I do not know whether it did or not. They ate their rice afterwards.—The defendants, when asked if they had anything to say, repeated the story about the Jeyes' fluid getting on to their food, but would not say that it was put on purposely.—His Worship said he was satisfied that the assault was committed, and would commit the defendants to prison for three months hard labour.

Ng Hin, who had previously been convicted of larceny by false pretences, was on the 17th inst. charged with a similar offence. A piece goods dealer said that on the 9th ult. he was offering his goods for sale in Praya Central when the defendant came up and bought six jackets and five waistcoats. He said he had no money with him, but that if he would accompany him he would get it for him. When they got near to the Clock Tower the defendant went into an hotel, taking the bundle of clothing with him. He asked the complainant to wait and he would fetch him the money. He waited for an hour, but as the defendant did not return he gave information to the police. That (Tuesday) morning he caught sight of the defendant and gave him into custody. The defendant had dealt with him before.—Corroborative evidence was given, and the defendant was sentenced to four months with hard labour.

On the 16th inst. at Happy Valley the funeral took place of Heinrich Lindemann, of Kiel, Germany, late cook on board the German sailing vessel *R. C. Rickmers*, who met his death by drowning in saving a comrade's life. On Friday morning last week the deceased was engaged in writing a letter whilst some of the sailors were having a swim. Suddenly one of the latter got cramp and shouted for help. A lifebelt was thrown to him, but he was too weak to reach it, and whilst the first officer of the vessel was lowering a boat the cook rushed on deck, jumped in the water and swam with the lifebelt to the drowning man, who got hold of it and was saved. The cook, who was a good swimmer, started for the ship by himself, when suddenly he disappeared and was not seen again alive. The cook has been ill lately and it is surmised he died from failure of the heart's action. The body was recovered on Sunday, being found on the beach at Stonecutters' Island.

One of the Malays mixed up in the disturbance in Queen's Road East on the night of the 13th inst. was charged on remand on the 17th inst. with cutting and wounding a Chinaman, who is an engineer at the Naval Yard and resides in Queen's Road East. The complainant had been stabbed in the side and appeared very weak; defendant also looked as if he had been "in the wars," his head being bandaged. The complainant said he was walking along Queen's Road East on the night in question when he saw defendant with a knife in his hand. He tried to get away but the defendant ran after him and stabbed him, causing him to fall down and lose consciousness. He did not notice that there were a great many Chinamen about. It was not correct that he struck the defendant. He did not see any one else strike the defendant. He could suggest no reason why the defendant stabbed him, only because there was a noise. He did not see any Chinese throw stones at the defendant.—A Chinaman residing in Queen's Road East said that on the night of 13th inst., at the end of St. Francis Street, he noticed that there was a crowd of people fighting. The complainant was among the crowd. Then the crowd dispersed and only the complainant and the defendant were left. He saw the defendant stab the complainant and run away. A Chinese constable said he saw the defendant running away with a dagger in his hand. He went towards him and the defendant attempted to stab him. He knocked the dagger out of his hand and arrested him. When he first saw the defendant he was not far from the complainant. The defendant denied stabbing the complainant, but said that a crowd of Chinese, including the complainant, were throwing stones at him, several of which struck him on the head.—A couple of Malays called as witnesses deposed to seeing a crowd of Chinese throwing stones and striking at him with sticks. One of them said he did not see the complainant there, but the other said he saw the complainant with a hammer, though he did not see him strike the defendant.—His Worship said he was quite satisfied that he stabbed the complainant. He was also satisfied that a very serious assault was commited upon the defendant—an absolutely unjustificable assault. At the same time he was not justified in using a dagger. He was, however, satisfied that there was great provocation, and he should make the same order as in the last case—order the defendant to be discharged on entering into recognisance of one surety of $25 to keep the peace for six months.

We were informed by the Telegraph Companies on the 16th inst. that communication with Chefoo was restored.

For anchoring in the central fairway on the 15th inst. two godown lightermen were yesterday fined $10 each.

On the night of the 18th inst. a number of men armed with revolvers broke into a house in the Shatin district and stole property of the value of $365. The matter was subsequently reported to the police, and early on the 19th inst. Inspector Macdonald arrested four men on suspicion.

At the Magistracy on the 18th inst. a man named Tan Li was charged with unlawfully having in his possession a die for making fictitious postage stamps. Sergeant O'Sullivan was on duty in Bonham Road early on the 18th inst. when he met the defendant, and on searching him found the die in his possession. The man was sentenced to two months' hard labour.

Chan Tung, wishing to get some trousers on the cheap, visited a mat-shed at Tsim Sha Tsui in the dead of night and seized a couple of pairs. The owner happened to be awake at the time and chased him on board a junk, where he was arrested by an Indian constable. The trousers were found in the sea by the junk. The man on the 17th inst. was sentenced to two months' hard labour. A similar sentence was inflicted upon a coolie for stealing a jacket, the property of a needlewoman.

At about two a.m. on the 16th inst. a fire broke out at No. 11, Tai Wong Lane, Wanchai, a two-storey building occupied by Tsun Tai Hung, a cinder-dealer. The ground floor is used as a cinder-shop and the upper floor are the quarters for his *fokis*. The fire is supposed to have originated in a bundle of grass-mat coats in one corner of the upper room. Inspector Ford and the firemen of the district, assisted by Deputy Superintendent Mackie and some men from the Central Police Station, were soon on the scene, and the flames were extinguished by about half-past three. The damage was but slight, amounting to about $45 only.

On the night of the 15th inst. half a dozen Japanese from the *Miike Maru* were behaving rather noisily in Des Vœux Road, Kowloon, having evidently had something to drink. By and by Mr. Sherrington (of Messrs Caldbeck, Macgegor, and Co) came along in a rickshaw with a couple of friends, and two Japanese endeavoured to upset him. P. C. New and P. C. Birchall (the latter in plain clothes) saw what took place and the two men were taken into custody. The others seemed inclined to attempt their rescue, but ultimately cleared away. The men who were taken into custody were brought before Mr. Hazeland at the Magistracy yesterday and fined $10 each, or a month.

Early on the 19th inst the Yaumati launch, which had been missing since the 17th, was met returning to the Harbour by the No. 2 police launch. After leaving Praya Central for Yaumati at half-past eight p.m. on the 17th inst. no more was seen of her, and it was concluded that a party of 20 men booked together as passengers had cleared away with her. The launch was placed in charge of a lukong and taken to the Police Wharf at Kowloon. The crew reported that about ten minutes after the launch had left the 20 men in question took possession of her and made for the Canton River. Later on she came up with a junk, and after ransacking the latter the men cleared off in boats. The men had four girls with them and these also cleared away.

The Criminal Sessions were opened on the 18th inst. and three cases were disposed of, the Chief Justice (Sir John Carrington) sitting in the large court and the Acting Puisne Judge (His Honour T. Sercombe Smith) in the small court. Tam Yan, charged with being a member of an unlawful society, was found guilty and sentenced to six months' hard labour. The defendant was arrested in Queen's Road East by Sergeant Sim and found to be in possession of insignia and a book relating to the Triad Society.—Ip Fuk Ko, Yung Wa, Li Chat, Chan Chung, and Chan Lung, charged with committing an armed robbery at Ma Tau Wai, were found not guilty and discharged.—Tsang Lui Fuk, Ng Chung, and Chan Pang, charged with wounding with intent to do grievious bodily harm at Pingshan were found guilty and sentenced to six years, four years, and three years respectively.

Up to noon on Friday the total plague cases for the year were 925 and the total deaths from plague 869.

A Chinese girl about 12 years of age fell into a well behind the Kowloon Godowns on the 12th inst. and was drowned.

The other day a boy fell off a verandah in Square Street and seriously injured his head. While being taken to the Tung Wa Hospital he died.

On the 18th inst. the keeper of a brothel at 34, Gage Street, was sentenced to nine months, imprisonment for allowing a girl under 16 to be on her premises.

Apart from plague cases there was only one instance of communicable disease in the colony last week—viz., a fatal case of puerperal fever in the City of Victoria.

The visitors to the City Hall Library and Museum last week included 394 non-Chinese and 130 Chinese to the former institution, and 157 non-Chinese and 1,866 Chinese to the latter.

On the 12th inst. a girl about 18 years of age, residing at 88, Wellington Street, was found to be seriously ill through having taken some opium. She was removed to the Tung Wah Hospital, where she died soon afterwards.

For being in unlawful possession of a number of old horseshoes, a Chinaman on the 13th inst. was fined $5 or 14 days. He said he got the horseshoes from the place he was working at. He saw them about, and thinking they were no good he picked them up and was selling them when the district watchman came on the scene.

A Chinaman was sentenced on the 13th inst. to two months' hard labour for stealing a pair of shoes. The footgear was of a most dilapidated character and was not worth more than 20 cents. The defendant's excuse was that the owner of the shoes owed him 25 cents. He had asked him for the money several times but could not get it, so he stole his shoes.

Among the passengers who arrived by the P. & O. steamer *Coromandel* on the 19th inst. was Lieut. C. S. Peart, who joins the Chinese Expeditionary Force as Transport Officer. Lieut. Peart probably has been selected for the post owing to the fact that he has only recently returned from China, where he had spent ten months' leave.

Our readers may remember that on the 21st ult. some men attacked the occupants of a boat in Kowloon Bay, and, having seriously injured an old man who was on board, decamped with what property they could find. The old man was taken to Hospital, and has since died. Two men who have been identified as among his assailants have been arrested and on the 16th inst. they were brought before Mr. Hazeland and charged with murder. The case was adjourned.

Mr. Hazeland had quite a number of petty larcenies to deal with at the Magistracy on the 18th inst. Kwok San, a coolie, charged with attempting to steal a pouch containing money from another coolie, was sentenced to a month's imprisonment. The complainant said he was in the employ of Luk Wong, contractor, Peel Street. At four o'clock that morning he was standing at the door of the shop, when the defendant came past and attempted to steal his purse. He arrested him.

For stealing a couple of metal smoking-pipes from a cabin on the *Leung Mun* a Chinaman named Chan Hi was on the 18th inst. sentenced to two months' hard labour. The complainant, Li Shui, is a merchant at Shanghai. He left Shanghai on the 13th July as a passenger and reached Hongkong at 4 p.m. on the 17th inst. He slept in his cabin at night, and that following morning he saw a hand take the pipes away. He gave chase, and the defendant was arrested by an Indian constable.

At the Magistracy on the 19th inst. a Chinaman was charged with being in unlawful possession of 13 piculs of sugar, valued at $103. The man is the owner of a cinder-boat. At about nine p.m. on the 18th inst. a Chinese constable who was patrolling in a boat saw a boat emerge from Stonecutter's Island with two men aboard. He went towards her to make an examination when the men jumped into the water and endeavoured to escape. One of the men got away, but the defendant was captured. He said he had brought the sugar from different boats. As it was in flour bags there were no means of tracing where it had come from. The case was adjourned.

## *COMMERCIAL.*

### TEA.

EXPORT OF TEA FROM JAPAN TO UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

| | 1900-1 | 1899-00 |
|---|---|---|
| | lbs. | lbs. |
| Yokohama | 8,177,099 | 8,384,093 |
| Kobe | 3,146,747 | 3,999,880 |
| | 11,323,846 | 12,383,973 |

EXPORT OF TEA FROM CHINA TO ODESSA.

| | 1899-1900 | 1898-99. |
|---|---|---|
| | lbs. | lbs. |
| Shanghai and Hankow... | 9,595,307 | 14,832,251 |

### SILK.

CANTON, 6th July.—Silk.—Tsatlees.—No settlements are reported. Re-reels.—About 100 bales of No. 1 Re-reels are said to have been settled at $675 and $690. Filatures.—There has been a considerable movement in this class during the fortnight under review, and prices have advanced $30 to $40 per picul. Added to this a further advance of 2 per cent. must be allowed for the recent rise in exchange. From prices paid we quoted: $815 avge. for Min King Lun 11/13 and 13/15, $800 for Wing Hing Lun 13/15, and Po King Cheong 10/12, $795 for Kwong Sun Hang 11/13, $785 for Kung Wa Lun 11/13 and Sai Sill Lun 11/13, $780 for Kwong Lun On, Sing King Loong, Yut Cheong Wo and Chung Sun Hang 10/12, $770 for Victoria 10/12, Wing King Lun and Wing Wo Lun 10/11, $760 for Lee King Lun 11/13, Chung Sun Hang and Kai Cheong Lun 13/15, and Kam Lun 10/12, $750 for Soey Wo Cheong 10/12, $725 for Quan Hing 11/13, $715 for Chung Sun Hang and Wai King Wo 18/22. Short-reels.—Have been in very good demand for America, but there being no IIIA filatures, business was limited to Best and No. 2 chops. From prices paid we quote: $840 for Yu King and Yu Wo Cheong 14/16, $800 for Kwong Wo Hing, Po King Cheong, Sai Sill Lum, and Kwong Shun Tai 14/16, $790 for Hip Sam Choy, $785 for Wing Hing Lum 14/16, $780 for Kwong Chiu Lun, Ying Cheong and Yut Cheong Wo 14/16, $775 for Kwong Wo Tai, Kum King Cheong and Wing Ching Cheong 14/16. *Waste.*—Steam Waste has been in fair demand, but business was limited owing to the higher prices asked by dealers. We append quotations in Canton, with laying down cost in London and Lyons. Exchange four months' sight, 2/-¾, and Fcs. 2.55 per Dollar:—

EXPORT OF SILK FROM CHINA AND JAPAN TO AMERICA.

| | 1899-1900 | 1898-9 |
|---|---|---|
| | bales. | bales. |
| Shanghai | 15,659 | 6,928 |
| Canton | 7,645 | 7,901 |
| Yokohama | 34,734 | 30,787 |
| | 58,038 | 45,616 |

EXPORT OF SILK FROM CHINA AND JAPAN TO EUROPE.

| | 1899-1900 | 1898-9 |
|---|---|---|
| | bales. | bals. |
| Shanghai | 62,473 | 51,722 |
| Canton | 24,784 | 94,138 |
| Yokohama | 21,413 | 19,874 |
| | 108,670 | 165,734 |

### CAMPHOR.

HONGKONG, 20th July.—The upward tendency continues, the market being brisk. Quotations for Formosa are:—$93.00 to $93.25; sales 400 piculs.

### SUGAR.

HONGKONG, 20th July.—The prices are declining a little, the market being slightly weaker. Quotations are:—

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Shekloong, | No. 1, | White | $7.77 to | $7.83 | pcl. |
| do. | „ 2, | White | 7.20 to | 7.25 | „ |
| Shekloong, | No. 1, | Brown | 5.36 to | 5.40 | „ |
| do. | „ 2, | Brown | 5.15 to | 5.20 | „ |
| Swatow, | No. 1, | White | 7.83 to | 7.88 | „ |
| do. | „ 1, | White | 7.23 to | 7.27 | „ |
| Swatow, | No. 1, | Brown | 5.20 to | 5.25 | „ |
| do. | „ 2, | Brown | 5.08 to | 5.12 | „ |
| Foochow Sugar Candy | | | 11.70 to | 11.75 | „ |
| Shekloong | „ | | 10.25 to | 10.30 | „ |

## OPIUM.

HONGKONG, 20th July.—Malwa.—Business of a trifling character was transacted during the past for night at $880 for 2 years' old, $890 for 3 years' old, $900.10 for 4 or 5 years' old, and $930 for older drug. Market closes quiet.

Bengal.—Owing to the increased stringency in the money market and the great auxiety shown by some of the importers to force sales our rates have dropped to $920 for Patna and Benares, which is the closing quotation.

Persian.—A fair amount of chests changed hands in good quality at $850, and in meduim at $500 and $625.

STOCK.

| | |
|---|---|
| Patna | 953 |
| Benares | 178 |
| Malwa | 554 |
| Persian | 2,212½ |

COURSE OF THE HONGKONG OPIUM MARKET.

| DATE. | PATNA. | | BENARES. | | MALWA. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | New. | Old. | New. | Old. | New. | Old. |
| 1900. | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ |
| July 15 | 997½ | 1,085 | 997½ | 1,045 | 880 | 910/40 |
| July 16 | 997½ | 1,085 | 997½ | 1,045 | 880 | 910/40 |
| July 17 | 997½ | 1,085 | 997½ | 1,045 | 880 | 910/40 |
| July 18 | 997½ | 1,085 | 997½ | 1,045 | 880 | 910/40 |
| July 19 | 997½ | 1,085 | 997½ | 1,045 | 880 | 910/40 |
| July 20 | 997½ | 1,085 | 997½ | 1,045 | 880 | 910/40 |

## COTTON.

HONGKONG, 20th July.—Very igsignificant sales were put through owing to the low rates prevailing. Importers are holding for better rates. Stock, about 4,400 bales.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bombay, | 20.00 to 22.00 | picul. |
| Kurrachee, | — to — | „ |
| Bengal (New), Rangoon, and Dacca, | 21.00 to 24.00 | „ |
| Shanghai and Japanese, | 25.00 to 26.00 | „ |
| Tungchow and Ningpo, | 25.00 to 26.00 | „ |
| Madras (Best.), | — to — | „ |

Sales: about 25 bales.

## YARN.

Mr. P. Eduljee says in his Report, dated Hongkong, 20th July.—A slightly improved demand has been experienced during the past fortnight, the chief f eature being the enquiry for No. 10s., but nearly all counts were dealt in. No improvement, however, is to be noticed in values, which still continue on a very low basis. Latest advices from the country point to an early resumption of the demand, but this is not likely to take place until the uncertainty attaching to the political complication in Peking is somewhat set a rest. Meanwhile with incessant receipts and trifling offtakes, stocks are accumulating, and what with the closing of the Northern markets we are now threatened with an influx of goods from Shanghai far in excess of all possible requirements. Already a number of bales ex recent arrivals shipped from Bombay direct to Shanghai has been diverted to and landed at this port. We close quiet but steady.

Local Spinnings.—No business has been reported in the production of the Hongkong S. W. and Dyeing Mills.

Japanese Yarn:—Holders are firm and supported by telegraphic advices from Japan are disinclined to listen to the representations of buyers and have withdrawn stocks from the market. With the exceptions of a single sale of 250 bales Kanegafuchai No. 16s. at from $93½ to 96½ at the beginning of the fortnight, no other transaction has been reported, the ideas of both buyers and sellers being too wide apart to lead to business.

Raw Cotton,—Indian descriptions in sympathy with the manufactured article are partilularly dull, and with the exception of a small sale of 25 bales superfine machine-ginned Bengal at $22¾ no settlement whatever is reported, and the market closes very dull with an estimated unsold stock of 3,500 bales. There has been nothing doing in China Cotton, the market being bare of stock. Quotations are:—Bengal $18 to $23, Rangoon $17 to $22, and China $25 to $26.

Exchange on India has further advanced and closes strong to-day at Rs. 150¼ for T/T and Rs. 150¾ for Post. On Shanghai T/T 71 nominal.

The undernoted business is reported from Shanghai in Indian, Japanese and Local spinnings during the fortnight ending 15th instant, viz:—

Indian.—Total sales 4,692 bales, comprising 1,310 bales No. 10s. 482 bales No. 16s. and 2,900 bales No. 20s., prices remaining steady with the exception of No. 20s., which show a decline of 3 to 4 taels per bale, and market closing quiet. The unsold stock was estimated at about 55,000 bales.

Japanese:—The market has rallied and prices have advanced from 3 to 4 taels, the business of the fortnight agregating 1,000 bales on the basis of Tls. 68 to 69 to for No. 16s. and Tls. 70 for No. 20s. Estimated unsold stock about 21,000 bales.

Local:—Total sales about 1,000 bales on the basis of Tls. 60 for No. 10s. and Tls. 63½ to 64 for No. 14s., market closing steady.

## RICE.

HONGKONG, 20th July.—The prices are going upward, the market being very brisk. Quotations are:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Saigon, Ordinary | $2.80 to 2.84 | |
| „ Round, Good quality | 3.00 to 3.10 | |
| „ Long | 3.25 to 3.28 | |
| Siam, Field mill cleaned, No. 2 | 2.95 to 3.00 | |
| „ Garden, „ No. 1 | 3.30 to 3.35 | |
| „ White | 3.97 to 4.03 | |
| „ Fine Cargo | 4.14 to 4.18 | |

## COALS.

HONGKONG, 20th July.—Sales of Japanese at quotations. Quotations are:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Cardiff | $30 to $35 ex godown |
| Australian | $14.00 to $14.50 ex godown, nominal |
| Yubari Lump | $11.00—ex godown |
| Miiki Lump | 8.00 to 8.50 nominal |
| Moji Lump | $7.00 to $9.00 ex ship, steady |
| Hongay double screened | 11.50 to $12 ex godown |
| Hongay Lump | 8.00 to 8.50 ex ship |
| Hongay Dust | 5.50 — „ |
| Briquettes | 14.60 — ex godown |

## MISCELLANEOUS IMPORTS.

HONGKONG, 20th July.—Among the sales reported during the week are the following:—

YARN AND PIECE GOODS.—*Bombay Yarn*:—50 bales No. 8 at $88, 1,050 bales No. 10 at $82 to $88, 1,050 bales No. 12 at $84 to $89, 300 bales No. 16 at $93 to $97, 850 bales No. 20 at $94 to $101.

COTTON YARN—

| | per bale | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bombay—Nos. 10 to 20s | $74.00 | to | $101.00 |
| English—Nos. 16 to 24, | 114.00 | to | 120.00 |
| „ 22 to 24, | 116.00 | to | 122.00 |
| „ 28 to 32, | 129.00 | to | 133.00 |
| „ 38 to 42, | 147.00 | to | 154.00 |

COTTON PIECE GOODS—

| | per piece | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Grey Shirtings—6 lbs. | 2.00 | to | 2.10 |
| 7 lbs. | 2.20 | to | 2.25 |
| 8.4 lbs. | 2.75 | to | 3.60 |
| 9 to 10 lbs. | 3.70 | to | 4.65 |
| White Shirtings—54 to 56 rd. | 2.55 | to | 2.75 |
| 58 to 60 „ | 3.00 | to | 3.75 |
| 64 to 66 „ | 4.00 | to | 4.75 |
| Fine | 5.00 | to | 7.75 |
| Book-folds. | 4.35 | to | 6.25 |
| Victoria Lawns—12 yards | 0.75 | to | 1.50 |
| T-Cloths—6lbs. (32 in.), Ord'y. | 1.65 | to | 1.80 |
| 7lbs. (32 „ ), „ | 1.90 | to | 2.10 |
| 6lbs. (32 „ ), Mexs. | 1.80 | to | 2.00 |
| 7lbs. (32 „ ), „ | 2.35 | to | 2.70 |
| 8 to 8.4 oz., (36 in.) | 2.70 | to | 3.40 |
| Drills, English—40 yds., 14 to 16 lbs. | 4.10 | to | 7.00 |
| FANCY COTTONS— | | | |
| Turkey Red Shirtings—1¼ to 8 lbs | 1.70 | to | 7.00 |
| Brocades—Dyed | 4.20 | to | 5.20 |
| | per yard | | |
| Chintzes—Assorted | 0.08½ | to | 0.17 |
| Velvets—Black, 22 in. | 0.26 | to | 0.65 |
| Velveteens—18 in. | 0.23 | to | 0.28 |
| | per dozen | | |
| Handkerchiefs—Imitation Silk | 0.40 | to | 2.50 |
| WOOLLENS— | per yard | | |
| Spanish Stripes—Sundry chops. | 0.90 | to | 1.70 |
| Habit, Med., and Broad Cloths | 1.55 | to | 1.75 |
| | per piece | | |
| Long Ells—Scarlet | 6.70 | to | 10.30 |
| Assorted | 6.80 | to | 10.40 |
| Camlets—Assorted | 12.50 | to | 21.00 |
| Lastings—30 yds., 31 inches, Assorted | 11.50 | to | 22.00 |
| Orleans—Plain | 8.50 | to | 10.00 |
| | per pair | | |
| Blankets—8 to 12 lbs. | 4.20 | to | 16.00 |

METALS—

| | per picul | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Iron—Nail Rod | 5.00 | to | — |
| Square, Flat Round Bar (Eng.) | 5.25 | to | — |
| Swedish Bar | 7.50 | to | — |
| Small Round Rod | 5.50 | to | — |
| Hoop ⅛ to 11/2 in. | 5.75 | to | — |
| Wire 15/25 | 8.50 | to | — |
| Old Wire Rope | 2.50 | to | — |
| Lead, L. B. & Co. and Hole Chop | 10.00 | to | — |
| Australian | 10.00 | to | — |
| Yellow M'tal—Muntz. 14/20 oz. | 39.00 | to | — |
| Vivian's. 14/20 oz. | 39.00 | to | — |
| Elliot's 14/20 oz. | 38.00 | to | — |
| Composition Nails | 60.00 | to | — |
| Japan Copper, Slabs | 40.00 | to | — |
| Tin | 76.00 | to | — |
| | per box. | | |
| Tin-Plates | 7.50 | to | — |
| | per cwt. case | | |
| Steel ¼ to ⅜ | 6.50 | to | — |
| SUNDRIES— | | | |
| | per picul | | |
| Quicksilver | 170.00 | to | — |
| | per box. | | |
| Window Glass | 6.20 | to | — |
| | per 10-gal. case | | |
| Kerosene Oil | 2.86 | to | — |

## JOINT STOCK SHARES.

HONGKONG, 20th July.—Business in the share market is nearly at a standstill and rates are beginning to be affected by the absence of buyers and the difficulty of finance. The following Companies advertise the closing of their transfer books. Hongkong Land Company from 28th to 31st instant. West Point Building Company from 28th to 31st instant. Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Company from 25th to 7th August. Hongkong Ice Company from 20th to 28th instant.

BANKS.—Hongkong and Shanghais in the early part of the week ruled steady to strong, and sales were effected at 305 to 310 per cent. premium, whilst the London rate was reported as high as £54 10s. 0d. Later, however, with a constant supply of sellers and but a limited number of small buyers the rates gave way and the market closes at 300 per cent. premium sellers, latest London rate being £52. In last week's report for "a dividend of 25s. and a bonus of 5s." read a dividend of 30s Nationals unchanged and without business.

MARINE INSURANCES.—A few Unions have changed hands at $260 and $262½, closing steady but with a few sellers at the latter rate. China Traders have been placed at $58. Cantons and Straits unchanged and without business. In the absence of local business the rates for the Northern Insurances are taken from the latest Shanghai circulars.

FIRE INSURANCES.—Both Hongkongs and Chinas have continued quite neglected with no change in quotatations.

SHIPPING.—Hongkong, Canton and Macaos have been in some demand and a fair business has been transacted at $30½ and $30¾, market closing with a few sellers at the latter rate. Indo-Chinas are obtainable at $71 cash and at equivalent rates forward, but very few shares have changed hands, and the market closes quiet with reported sales at $70; buyers at $69, however, cannot be satisfied. China and Manilas continue on offer at quotation without business, as also Douglases. A few Star Ferrys have been placed at $18. China Mutual preferences and £10 paid up shares are wanted at quotations. Shell Transports without business. This Company has declared an interim dividend of 5 per cent.

REFINERIES—Continue quiet neglected with no business to report in either China Sugars or Luzons.

MINING.—Punjoms continue very dull and out of favour, offers to sell at $4 during the week meeting with no response and at time of closing shares are available at $3¾. Raubs have been in some demand at $58, but sellers refuse to part under $59. Jelebus, Olivers, Queens, and Great Easterns have changed hands in unimportant lots at quotations.

DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.—Hongkong and Wampoa Docks continue very quiet with sellers at 515 per cent. prem. and no sales or buyers. Kowloon Wharfs have been placed in small lots at $84½ and $85 cum new issue, and Wanchais have found buyers at $57. New Amoy Docks continue on offer at $21 without finding buyers.

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.—Hongkong Lands have ruled quiet at $161 and at time of closing are obtainable at $160. Hotels have been on offer at $126 without business

West Points have changed hand at $47½. Humphreys are obtainable at $10 with no business to report.

COTTON MILLS. — Hongkongs continue neglected and without business. The Northern Mills, quotations for which are taken from the latest Shanghai circulars, have declined considerably.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Green Islands have ruled steady with a fair business at $820¾. Ices have changed hands at $165 and more could probably be placed at that rate. Dairy Farms have changed hands and United Asbestos are wanted at quotations. China Providents have declined to $9.80 with sellers.

Closing quotations are as follows:—

| COMPANY. | PAID UP. | QUOTATIONS. |
|---|---|---|
| **Banks—** | | |
| Hongkong & S'hai... | $125 | [$500, sellers 300 p. ct. prem.= |
| China & Japan, ordy. | £4 | £1. |
| Do. deferred | £1 | £5 5s. |
| Natl. Bank of China | | |
| A. Shares ..... | | $27, buyers |
| B. Shares ..... | £8 | $27, buyers |
| Foun. Shares... | £8 | $20. |
| Bell's Asbestos E. A.... | £1 | $1¾, sellers |
| Campbell, Moore & Co. | $10 | $20, buyers |
| China Prov. L. & M.... | $10 | $9.80, sellers |
| China Sugar ..... | $100 | $114, sellers |
| Cotton Mills— | | |
| Ewo ..... | Tls. 100 | Tls. 50. |
| International ..... | Tls. 100 | Tls. 50. |
| Laou Kung Mow ... | Tls. 100 | Tls. 50. |
| Soychee ..... | Tls. 500 | Tls. 375. |
| Yahloong ..... | Tls. 100 | Tls. 40. |
| Hongkong ..... | $100 | $30, sellers |
| Dairy Farm ..... | $6 | $8¾. |
| Fenwick & Co., Geo.... | $25 | $48. |
| Green Island Cement... | $10 | $20¾, sellers |
| H. & C. Bakery ..... | $50 | $50 |
| Hongkong & C. Gas ... | £10 | $118. |
| Hongkong Electric | $10 | $11, sellers |
| | $10 | $2, sellers |
| H. H. L. Tramways ... | $100 | $170, buyers |
| Hongkong Hotel ..... | $50 | $126, sellers |
| Hongkong Ice..... | $25 | $165, sales |
| H. & K. Wharf & G.... | $50 | $85, cum new |
| Hongkong Rope..... | $50 | $168, sellers |
| H. & W. Dock ..... | $125 | 515 p. ct. prem.= [$768¾, sellers |
| Insurance— | | |
| Canton ..... | $50 | $132½, sellers |
| China Fire ..... | $20 | $79, sellers |
| China Traders' ..... | $25 | $58, sellers |
| Hongkong Fire ..... | $50 | $295, sellers |
| North-China ..... | £25 | Tls. 165. |
| Straits ..... | $20 | $1. |
| Union ..... | $50 | $262½, sales & sells. |
| Yangtsze ..... | $60 | $121, sellers |
| Land and Building— | | |
| Hongkong Land Inv. | $50 | $160, sellers |
| Humphreys Estate... | $10 | $10, sellers |
| Kowloon Land & B. | $30 | $25½, sellers |
| West Point Building | $50 | $47½. |
| Luzons Sugar..... | $100 | $36. |
| Mining— | | |
| Charbonnages ..... | Fcs. 250 | $280, sellers |
| Gt. Estn. & C'donian | $3 | 20 cents sellers |
| Do. Preference ... | $1 | 40 cents sales |
| Jelebu ..... | $5 | $11, sellers |
| Queen's Mines Ld.... | 25c. | $15, c., sales & sells. |
| Olivers Mines, A.... | $5 | $3. |
| Do. B.... | $4½ | $2¾. |
| Punjom ..... | $7 | $3¾, sellers |
| Do. Perference... | $1 | $1. |
| Raubs ..... | 16s. 10d. | $59. |
| New Amoy Dock ..... | $6¾ | $21, sellers |
| Steamship Coys.— | | |
| China and Manila ... | $50 | $65, old sellers<br>$18, sellers |
| China Mutual Pref. | £10 | £11, buyers |
| China Ordinary ..... | £10 | £10 10s, |
| Do. ..... | £5 | £5, 5s., buyers |
| Douglas Steamship | $50 | $43, sellers |
| H., Canton and M... | $15 | $30¾, sellers |
| Indo-China S. N. ... | £10 | $70. |
| Shell Transport and Trading Co..... | £100 | £300, sellers |
| Star Ferry ..... | $10 | $18.<br>$4½. |
| Tebrau Planting Co.... | $5 | $5, sellers |
| Do. ..... | $3 | $3. |
| United Asbestos ..... | $4 | $10, buyers |
| D. ..... | $10 | $11, buyers |
| Wanchai Warehouse... | $37½ | $57, sales & buyers |
| Watkins, Ld. ..... | $10 | $10. |
| Watson & Co., A. S. ... | $10 | $15¼, sellers |
| The Universal Trading Co., Ld. ..... | $5 | $5½, buyers. |

J. Y. V. VERNON, Broker.

## CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

FRIDAY, 20th July.

ON LONDON.—
- Telegraphic Transfer .....2/0
- Bank Bills, on demand.....2/0 1/16
- Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight .....2/0⅛
- Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight ...2/0¼
- Credits, at 4 months' sight .....2/0 7/16
- Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight 2/0 9/16

ON PARIS.—
- Bank Bills, on demand .....2.51½
- Credits, at 4 months' sight .....2.56

ON GERMANY.—
- On demand.....2.05

ON NEW YORK.—
- Bank Bills, on demand .....48¾
- Credits, 60 days' sight.....49¾

ON BOMBAY.—
- Telegraphic Transfer .....150¼
- Bank, on demand .....150⅛

ON CALCUTTA.—
- Telegraphic Transfer .....150¼
- Bank, on demand .....150⅛

ON SHANGHAI.—
- Bank, at sight .....71
- Private, 30 days' sight.....72

ON YOKOHAMA.—
- On demand .....2½ p.c.pm.

ON MANILA.—
- On demand .....2¾ p.c.pm.

ON SINGAPORE.—
- On demand ..... ¾ p.c.pm.

ON BATAVIA.—
- On demand .....120¼

ON HAIPHONG:—
- On demand .....3 p.c.pm.

ON SAIGON:—
- On demand .....2¾ p.c.pm.

ON BANGKOK:—
- On demand .....60

SOVEREIGNS. Bank's Buying Rate ...9.90

GOLD LEAF. 100 fine, per tael ..... 53.50

BAR SILVER. per oz .....28 3/16

## TONNAGE.

HONGKONG, 20th July.—Freights (Coastwise) have declined. Saigon to Hongkong, no demand; to Java, a steamer has been closed at 40 cents per picul; to Philippines, 46 cents per picul. Java to Hongkong, 30 cents per picul. Coal freights are firm. Moji to this, $3.40 per ton; to Singapore, $3.60 per ton. Sailing vessels.—The British bark *Stanfield* has been sold for $10,000. The following vessels are loading for New York, American ships *S. P. Hitchcock* and *Sachem*. No new fixtures have been reported.

There are three vessels disengaged in port registering 5,238 tons.

The following are the settlements:—

*Stanfield*—British bark, 560 tons, sold for $10,000.

*Pakhoi*—British steamer, 1,243 tons, Moji to Hongkong, $3.40 per ton.

*Shansi*—British steamer, 1,240 tons, Moji to Hongkong, $3.40 per ton.

*Quarta*—German steamer, 1,146 tons, Moji to Hongkong, $3.40 per ton.

*Kingsing*—British steamer, 1,223 tons, Moji to Hongkong, $3.40 per ton.

*Chihli*—British steamer, 1,158 tons, Moji to Hongkong, $3.40 per ton.

*Kutsang*—British steamer, 1,481 tons, Moji to Hongkong, $3.40 per ton.

Three Indo-China S. N. Co.'s steamers, Moji to Hongkong, 73.40 per ton.

*Hunan*—British steamer, 1,158 tons, Moji to Hongkong, $3.40 per ton.

*Taurus*—Norwegian steamer, 1,367 tons, Karatzu to Manila, $5.10 per ton.

*Victoria*—Swedish steamer, 989 tons, Saigon to one port Philippines, private terms.

*Fausang*—British steamer, 1,410 tons, Saigon to Hongkong, 45 cents per picul.

*Canton*—British steamer, 1,110 tons, Saigon to one port 46 cents, two ports Philippines, 49 cents per picul.

*Decima*—German steamer, 1,145 tons, Saigon to Manila and Iloilo to Hongkong, 68 cents per picul.

*Peiyang*—German steamer, 1,036 tons, monthly, 12 months, $7,000 per month.

*Taifu*—German steamer, 1,065 tons, monthly, 12 months, $8,600 per month.

*Taishun*—American steamer, 1,216 tons, monthly, 3 months, $7,500 per month.

*Prosper*—Norwegian steamer, 760 tons, monthly, 12 months, $7,650 per month.

## VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

FOR LONDON.—*Valetta* (str.), *Stentor* (str.), *Rhipeus* (str.), *Calchas* (str.), *Hitachi Maru* (str.), *Banca* (str.).

FOR MARSEILLES.—*Tonkin* (str.), *Banca* (str.), *Hitachi Maru* (str.).

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.—*Sarpedon* (str.).

FOR BREMEN.—*Stuttgart* (str.).

FOR HAVRE AND HAMBURG.—*Marburg* (str.), *Saxonia* (str.), *Sibiria* (str.), *Nurnburg* (str.).

FOR VICTORIA, B.C.—*Breconshire* (str.), *Tartar* (str.).

FOR VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI.—*Empress of China* (str.).

FOR PORTLAND, O.—*Monmouthshire* (str.).

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.—*China* (str.), *Hongkong Maru* (str.), *Doric* (str.).

FOR NEW YORK.—*Albenga* (str.), *Acara* (str.), *Afghanistan* (str.), *Indravelli* (str.).

FOR SAN DIEGO AND KOBE.—*Carlisle City* (str.).

FOR AUSTRALIA.—*Eastern* (str.), *Yawata Maru* (str.).

## *SHIPPING.*

### ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES SINCE LAST MAIL.

July— ARRIVALS.

13, Namyong, British str., from Singapore.
14, Fushun, British str., from Shanghai.
14, Trieste, Austrian str., from Kobe.
14, Hating, French str., from Haiphong.
14, Hailan, French str., from Pakhoi.
14, Tientsin, British str., from Canton.
14, Lyeemoon, German str., from Canton.
14, Wittenberg, German str., from Kobe.
15, Annam, French str., from Marseilles.
15, Choysang, British str., from Shanghai.
15, Eva, German str., from Hamburg.
15, Hainan, German str., from Chefoo.
15, Liv, Norwegian str., from Kutchinotzu.
15, Pakhoi, British str., from Chefoo.
15, Sydney, French str., from Yokohama.
15, Tailee, German str., from Port Louis.
15, Nairung, British troopship, from Calcutta.
15, Zibengla, British troopship, from Calcutta.
15, Isis, British cruiser, from Malta.
16, Dido, British cruiser, from Malta.
16, Toonan, Amr. str., from Shanghai.
16, Sungkiang, British str., from Manila.
16, Benmohr, British str., from Saigon.
16, Hangchow, British str., from Canton.
16, Hoihao, French str., from Haiphong.
16, Itinda, British transport, from Calcutta.
16, Charterhouse, British str., from Singapore.
16, Clara, German str., from Hoihow.
16, Keongwai, British str., from Bangkok.
16, Orestes, British str., from Liverpool.
16, Taiwan, British str., from Shanghai.
16, Nuddea, British transport, from Calcutta.
17, Sado Maru, Japanese str., from London.
17, Haiching, British str., from Coast Ports.
17, Loongsang, British str., from Manila.
17, Chingtu, British str., from Foochow.
17, Rhipeus, Dutch str., from Liverpool.
17, Loongmoon, German str., from Shanghai.
17, Nanyang, German str., from Iloilo.
17, Petrarch, German str., from Saigon.
17, Yorihime Maru, Jap. str., from Kelung.
18, Kumsang, British str., from Singapore.
18, Fushun, British str., from Canton.
18, Anping, British str., from Canton.
18, F. Ferdinand, Aust. str., from Singapore.
18, Uganda, British troopship, from Calcutta.
18, Kasuga Maru, Jap. str., from Manila.
18, Kong Beng, British str., from Bangkok.
18, Rosetta, British str., from Yokohama.
18, Umta, British transport, from Calcutta.
19, Coromandel, British str., from Bombay.
19, Quarta, German str., from Chefoo.
19, Nawab, British transport, from Calcutta.
19, Thales, British str., from Amoy.
19, Valetta, British str., from Shanghai.
19, Chowtai, British str., from Bangkok.
19, Maidzuru Maru, Jap. str., from Tamsui.
20, Toonan, Amr. str., from Canton.
20, Baron Innerdale, British str., from Barry.
20, S. Rickmers, British str., from Balik Papan.

20, Hikosan Maru, Jap. str., from Kutchinotzu.
20, Hermes, Norwegian str., from Hongay.
20, Afghanistan, British str., from Amoy.
20, Katsumo Maru, Jap. str., from Singapore.
20, Idzumi Maru, Japanese str., from Moji.

July— DEPARTURES.

14, Gaelic, British str., for San Francisco.
14, Holland, Dutch cruiser, for Shanghai.
14, Sishan, British str., for Swatow.
14, Shinano Maru, Jap. str., for Nagasaki.
14, Telemachus, British str., for Amoy.
14, Canton, British str., for London.
14, Haitan, British str., for Swatow.
14, Fushun, British str., for Canton.
14, Taisang, British str., for Taku.
15, Tamsui Maru, Jap. str., for Swatow.
15, Verona, Norw. str., for Shanghai.
15, Benclutha, British str., for Shanghai.
15, Hongkong, French str., for Haiphong.
15, Tiger, Norwegian str., for Kutchinotzu.
15, Annam, French str., for Shanghai.
15, Nairung, British transport, for Taku.
16, Sydney, French str., for Europe, &c.
16, Michael Jebsen, German str., for Hoihow.
16, Princeton, Amr. gunboat, for Swatow.
16, Choysang, British str., for Canton.
16, Bonaventure, British cr., for Woosung.
16, Itindo, British transport, for Woosung.
17, Pyrrhus, British str., for Manila.
17, Trym, Norw. str., for Newchwang.
17, Wongkoi, German str., for Hoihow.
17, Namyong, British str., for Amoy.
17, Mary L. Scheep, Amr. ship, for New York.
17, Miike Maru, Jap. str., for Yokohama.
17, Toonan, Amr. str., for Canton.
17, Hailan, French str., for Pakhoi.
17, P. C. Klao, British str., for Bangkok.
17, Tailee, German str., for Swatow.
17, Winchester, British str., for Manila.
17, Diamante, British str., for Manila.
17, Hating, French str., for Hoihow.
17, Chingtu, British str., for Sydney.
17, Pakhoi, British str., for Canton.
18, Teenkai, British str., for Shanghai.
18, Empress of Japan, Brit. str., for V'couver.
18, Hangchow, British str., for Amoy.
18, Lyeemoon, German str., for Shanghai.
18, Hoihao, French str., for Hoihow.
18, Wittenberg, German str., for Hamburg.
18, Charterhouse, British str., for Amoy.
18, Anping, British str., for Shanghai.
18, Choysang, British str., for Amoy.
18, Pakshan, British str., for Swatow.
18, Lightning, British str., for Calcutta.
18, Trieste, Austrian str., for Trieste.
18, Loongmoon, German str., for Canton.
18, Zibengla, British transport, for Weihaiwei.
18, Nuddea, British transport, for Wei-haiwei.
18, Fushun, British str., for Shanghai.
18, Orestes, British str., for Shanghai.
19, Dido, British cruiser, for Shanghai.
19, Clara, German str., for Haiphong.
19, Rhipeus, Dutch str., for Shanghai.
19, Tientsin, British str., for Yokohama.
19, Liv, Norw. str., for Kutchinotzu.
19, Hainan, German str., for Chefoo.
19, Taiwan, British str., for Sydney.
19, Haiching, British str., for Swatow.
19, Uganda, British transport, for Weihaiwei.
19, Umta, British transport, for Weihaiwei.
19, Nawab, British transport, for Weihaiwei.
19, Coromandel, British str., for Shanghai.
20, Marie Jebsen, German str., for Kroksan.
20, Sado Maru, Jayanese str., for Kobe.
20, Eastern, British str., for Moji.
20, Quarta, German str., for Canton.
20, Sungkiang, British str., for Manila.
20, Loongsang, British str., for Manila.

## PASSENGERS LIST.

ARRIVED.

Per *Hongkong Maru*, from San Francisco, &c., Misses Blanche Simon, R. Seligson, G. J. Edgington, N. J. Lewis and Smith, Mrs. C. Woodcock, Mrs. John Meston, Messrs. Henry Jensen, T. Scghezza, S. H. Perkins, Edward O. Powers, Y. Tanima, H. Gayne Taylor, B. Steer, and Ph. R. Goldkoop and 111 Chinese.

Per *Diamante*, from Manila, Mrs. MacDonald, Miss Wallace, Messrs. H. Humphreys, Oldburg, W. Stopani, G. Garcia, and Rosario and 159 Chinese.

Per *Fushun*, from Shanghai, Mr. Williams and 420 Chinese.

Per *Choysang*, from Shanghai, Mrs. Rol and four children, Mrs. Kent and Miss Black.

Per *Zibengla*, from Calcutta, Mr. S. A. Gaseler and staff.

Per *Pakhoi*, from Chefoo, Mrs. Nesbitt, two children and servant.

Per *Annam*, for Hongkong, from Bombay, Mr. R. D. Tata; from Singapore, Lieut. D. W. Maxwell, Lieut. F. F. S. Dickinson, Messrs. D. Eisemann and E. Gazan; from Saigon, Mr. L. Williams: for Shanghai, from Saigon, General Key and staff and 225 soldiers.

Per *Sydney*, for Hongkong, from Yokohama, Mr. Hirose; from Kobe, Messrs. A. Imhoff and A. Martin; from Shanghai, Mr. A. Mallone, Mr. and Mrs. Schurch, Mr. and Mrs. Krujé, Messrs. F. Bonnet, Engels, François, A. M. Mill and P. da Roza: for Saigon, from Nagasaki, Messrs. Shimadon, Legac Louis, Mantion and Brier; from Shanghai, Mr. Lavail: for Singapore, from Nagasaki, Mr. and Mrs. Tanaka, Miss Matsuvo and Mr. Tanaka: for Bombay, from Yokohama, Mr. M. H. Jaffar: for Marseilles, from Yokohama, Messrs. F. Suzucki and Jules Chemnitz; from Kobe, Mrs. Lyons; from Nagasaki, Messrs. C. E. Motet, J. M. Apler, Linval, Pintat and Troussand; from Shanghai, Mr. Louis Spitzel. Mr. and Mrs. Dontremer and five children, Messrs. C. S. Leavenworth, Salmisu, Rebba and Juliani.

Per *Sungkiang*, from Manila, Messrs. Ch. Gesell, Auchter Lonie, T. Beckett Bert, W. Beckett Bert, Reynolds Squire, A. Christian, W. H. Corneck, W. Detrick, J. Shibahara, E. W. Wells and M. Ota.

Per *Chingtu*, from Foochow, Mr. F. England, Miss Boilson and Miss Thomas.

Per *Loongsang*, from Manila, Messrs. E. and C. Mitzger, J. H. Sheehan and R. M. Bevis.

Per *Haiching*, from Coast Ports, Mrs. and Miss Molley, Messrs. Bryer and Ross, Mr. and Mrs. Rhode and Mrs. Nagel.

Per *Sado Maru*, from London, Miss Howker, Messrs. Cassall and Molkone, Mr. and Mrs. Steinback.

Per *Loongmoon*, from Shanghai, Mr. N. Müllen.

Per *Uganda*, from Calcutta. Major Hayes, Capt. Griffen, Capt. Moorhead, Lieut. Sproule, 343 native troops, 160 horses, 98 mules and 5 ponies.

Per *Kumsang*, from Singapore, Lieut. Moberly, Mr. and Mrs. M. P. Andrew and child, Mr. Selby and 657 Chinese.

Per *Kasuga Maru*, from Manila, for Hongkong, Messrs. K. Uchido, J. Inouye, J. F. Mallery, Capt. Nazre, Messrs. Haward, J. W. Barnes, H. E. Higgin Cocham, Capt. Orr, U.S.A., Messrs. D. H. Kempto, S. Teruki, Mrs. Destler, Messrs. F. Ovieds, Wm. W. Wilson, J. Anderson, Mrs. H. Levin and Mrs. Amore. Passengers passed through:—Lieut.-Comdr. W. Brameeruther, Lieut.-Col. A. N. Sandilands, Dr. and Mrs. Butler, Mr. and Mrs. Rippingille, Mr. and Mrs. W. Ackland, Messrs. O. Takahashi, E. L. Vail, Webber, Vail, M. Tagawa, A. N. Jenson, W. Bailey, S. Maegawa, Miss M. Kuwabara, Messrs. J. Dupree, Hitaka, J. Kirnan and Miss S. Izumi.

Per *Rosetta*, from Yokohama, Mrs. Fisher and two children, Mrs. Currie and two children, Mrs. England, Messrs. D. H. Dann, G. H. Donald, H. Bock and W. P. Leatry.

Per *Thales*, from Swatow, Capt. and Mrs. Muir, Rev. and Mrs. Geiss and child, Rev. and Mrs. Schalze and two children and Mr. R. McLellon.

Per *Nawab*, from Calcutta, Major Dobbin, Capt. Chatterton, Lieut. Beddy, Lieut. Costella and Lieut. Gidney.

Per *Coromandel*, for Hongkong, from London, Messrs. A. Squair and G. Keith; from Bombay, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Naorojee and two children, Messrs. J. M. Kapadia, B. P. Tavaria and Ruttonjee; from Colombo, Lieut. C. S. Peart and two native servants; from Singapore, Mr. W. G. Taylor and servant, Dr. J. S. R. Greville, Mrs. C. A. Greville, Messrs. C. A. Jackson and Morrison: for Shanghai, from London, Messrs. W. Harris, Donnelly and Gibson; from London, via Brindisi, Dr. E. J. Dillon; from Bombay, Mr. A. S. Ibrahim: for Yokohama, from London, Mr. W. L. Wilson; from Marseilles, Miss Slade.

Per *Valetta*, from Shanghai, for Hongkong, Messrs. Rahin, Grant Smith, Wheeler, Major Morris and Mr. Witmus; for London, Mrs. Drake, two children and infant.

DEPARTED.

Per *Esmeralda*, for Manila, Messrs. W. Ahrens, C. Schlesinger, Geo. Benz, Chas. Cliff, J. Eslick, W. Rivington, F. H. Hyndman, H. Fernandes, Go Tiasco, J. H. Clairboone, Ong Agui and Mrs. Rennolds.

Per *Bayern*, from Hongkong, for Singapore, Capt. A. A. Sountag, Messrs. J. A. Hamilton, A. Seemann, R. G. S. Buckland, G. Shaw, H. Graves, D. Mead, Mrs. F. W. Newson, Mrs. M. Britto, Master Britto; for Genoa, Messrs. von Uffel and W. D. Power; for Southampton, Mr. and Mrs. Le Gall; for Hamburg, Mr. A. Andersen; for Bremen, Mrs. A. Paetow; for London, Messrs. G. N. Hadden and A. Searft: from Japan, for Singapore, Messrs. Haase and G. Mosley; for Colombo, Mr. Thomas; for Genoa, Dr. L. Riess; for Southampton, Rev. F. Madeley, Messrs. John McKin and Ruhe; for Bremen, Messrs. von Gruter, R. Lehmann and Miss A. Ebell; for Hamburg, Miss G. Fellmann: from Shanghai, for Genoa, Messrs. P. Baeyer and G. Thiel; for London, Mrs. Saxon and child, Mrs. Ethels, Mrs. Murphine and J. Thearer; for Antwerp, Mr. Matthieu; for Bremen, Messrs. A. Maass, J. Pech, D. Dittert, E. Wilkomm, H. Martens and Buschbeck; for Hamburg, Mr. O. Kohler: from Foochow, for Genoa, Consul Siemssen: from Hongkong, for Southampton, Mr. and Mrs. Varin, Mr. Renault and family.

Per *Gaelic*, from Hongkong, for Shanghai, Mrs. A. Tyler, Rev. Francis Flynn, Captain Douglas, Lieut. Twiss, Capt. Von Hofmann, Messrs. Albert White, Andrea Jonochi and W. D. Wells; for Honolulu, Messrs. J. W. Brown, Tong Man Chong and Toong Pui; for San Francisco, Commander Gilmour, U.S.N., Mrs. Chin Yet Gue and Miss Bellisle; for New York, Mr. Lee Doh You; for London, Messrs. A. Gomez da Silva, S. M. Leake, R. M. Leake, Eric V. Fraser and K. Crossly; for Amoy, Mr. A. C. dos Remedios.

Per *Canton*, from Hongkong, for Singapore, Dr. and Mrs. Arthur Clayton; for London, Chief Stoker F. E. Diamond: from Shanghai, for London, Mrs. Fenton and family and Mrs. Limby and family: from Yokohama, for London, Miss C. Turle and Mr. Harry McPhee.

Per *Annam*, from Hongkong, for Shanghai, Messrs. C. H. Pasquet, B. S. Steer, C. Dietrich, W. W. Wilson, L. O'dberg and G. B. Niblock; for Nagasaki, Mr. and Mrs. Vachier, Mr. G. Maidon, Revs. P. Villemot and O. Chapelain; for Kobe, Messrs. J. F. Duff and de Lisle.

Per *Sydney*, from Hongkong, for Saigon, Capt. C. Nielssen, Messrs. Bouchet and Joncqueur; for Singapore, Mr. E. J. Macarthy: for Colombo, Mr. A. A. Dallal; for Bombay, Messrs. E. B. Galhardo and J. Dawod; for Marseilles, Major A. F. Cooper, Mr. F. F. y Figueras, Professor Mongreni de Lassomm, Miss Hart, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Paterson and infant, Mrs. Harmon and four children.

Per *Diamante*, for Manila, Mrs. L. Jones, Mrs. Wallace, Mrs. H. Dow, Mrs. D. Smith, Mr. J. D. Collins, Mrs. C. Woodcock, Miss Edington, Mr. and Mrs. Davies, Miss Inman, Miss Curry, Mrs. Meston, Mr. and Mrs. N. P. Campbell, infant and servant and Mr. Williams.

Per *Empress of Japan*, from Hongkong, for Shanghai, Mr. R. D. Tata, Miss M. Borlean, Miss E. Thomas, Mr. J. A. Simmers, Mr. and Mrs. Paul King, Sir John Lister Kaye; for Nagasaki, Mr. T. Hance, Miss Stevens and Miss Locke King; for Kobe, Mr. W. Watson; for Yokohama, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Langford, Mrs. Commodore Powell, Misses Powell (two), Miss N. M. Cheney, Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Robb, child and infant, Mr. G. A. Caldwell and Miss E. A. Adams; for San Francisco, Rev. Elmer McBurney; for London, Messrs. A. J. Gazan de la Meuse, J. Anchterlonie, F. N. Paton, C. H. Cowan, A. Hanish, Mr. and Mrs. M. P. Andrews and infant: from Yokohama, for Vancouver, Messrs. Fred. P. Evans and A. Evan; for London, Mr. and Mrs. W. Collins and Mr. John Naismith.

Per *Coromandel*, for Shanghai, from Hongkong, Messrs. . Holm, Nils Moller, W. R. Canfield and E. S. Phillips; from Suez, Mr. A. Hauf; from Port Said, Mr. J. Woowlich; from London, Messrs. W. Harris, Donelly and Gibson.

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